PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE, 76 FIFTH STREET, (OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)

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TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Single Copy ..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week) ..... 25 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year) ..... $10 00.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Furs---Bulletin of Prices.

French Coney sets for $3, worth $7.
Water Mink sets for $7, worth $15.
American Fitch sets for $10, worth $15.
Siberian Squirrel sets $11, worth $14.
Siberian Squirrel sets $14, worth $18.
Siberian Squirrel sets $16, worth $20.
Siberian Squirrel sets $20, worth $25.
Siberian Squirrel sets $25, worth $30.
Siberian Squirrel sets $35, worth $45.
Children's sets for $4, worth $10.
Children's sets for $4 50, worth $6 00.
Black Coney Muff for $5 00, worth $8 00.
Black Coney Muff for $7 50, worth $10 00.
Hudson Bay Mink Berthas and Muff for $15 00, worth $20.
Hudson Bay Mink Berthas and Muff for $20, worth $25.
Hudson Bay Mink Berthas and Muff for $25 00, worth $30 00.
Hudson Bay Mink Berthas and Muff for $30 00, worth $38.
Two Striped Mink Muff $18, worth $25.
Two Striped Mink Muff $20, worth $24.
Two Striped Mink Muff $25, worth $30.
Two Striped Mink Muff $30, worth $37.
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Prairie Wool Robes $28, worth $35.
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Messrs. Putnam & Hosea, Corner Furnishing Goods dealers, No. 72 Fifth street, are selling a choice stock of goods purchased specially for the Holidays. Rarest bargains ever offered. Come and see.

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The Daily Commercial

CITY ELECTION.

Independent Democrat for Mayor and Bolting Republican for Treasurer on the Democratic Workingmen's Fusion Ticket Elected.

Regular Republican Candidates for City Attorney and Controller Elected.

Republican Select and Common Councils.

At the city election yesterday JAS. BLACKMORE, Independent Democrat and Workingmen's candidate, was elected Mayor over JOHN W. RIDDELL, the regular Republican candidate by 3,126 majority; and SAMUEL ALLINDER, bolting Republican, over WILLIAM C. MCCARTHY, the regular Republican candidate, for Treasurer, by 2,377 majority. The regular Republican nominees for City Attorney and Controller, Messrs. STAGLEMAN MCCARGO, are elected by 416 majority for the former, and 282 for the latter, over Messrs. BURGWIN and WRIGHT, who as well as Messrs. BLACKMORE and ALLINDER, were on the workingmen's ticket. In both branches of the City Councils the Republicans will have overwhelming majorities.

The Democrats had no ticket in the field. Of the successful candidates one (the Mayor), is a Democrat and three are Republicans. It would be useless to disguise that the defeat of the regular Republican nominees for Mayor and Treasurer was in consequence of the open bargain whereby they were nominated. Although nobody pretended to question that Mr. RIDDELL, the Republican nominee, was immeasurably the superior of Mr. BLACKMORE, the independent Democratic and Workingmen's nominee although it was generally conceded that at this juncture in our affairs, he was in many respects the very man for the post of Mayor; although his life-long and eminently efficient services as a Republican were known to all, although his character was as indisputable as his services, yet the way he was nominated determined a large body of Republicans not to support him, and many more, regardless of every consideration, to openly support his opponent, who, in addition, had the support of the Workingmen's organization, besides the entire Democratic vote. Hundreds of Republicans absented themselves from the polls.

If hereafter whenever Conventions fail of their duty the people are going to rebuke them, we shall heartily rejoice, though we cannot rejoice at the manner this purpose has been indicated. With such a rule established Conventions will seldom go wrong. In our judgment, however, those Republicans who assisted to defeat the regular candidates of the party yesterday, because of the way they were nominated, would have acted far more wisely had they not totally neglected the primary meetings, where the duty of citizens participating in elections commences. They were urged to attend those meetings, and warned of the consequences of indifference. But they were unwilling to lift a finger to save, though they were prompt enough to use all their strength to destroy.

It would be unwise for the recognised leaders of the Republican party to disregard the meaning of this episode in its local history. The result rightly understood and practically applied will prove a benefit. Our Convention system must be reformed. There has been a fatal disregard of the growing discontent and the oft repeated warnings on this subject. We need not specify. Every man of intelligence knows whereof came the complaints and how perfectly reasonable they were. In many respects the management has been as bad as it well could be. The specifications would not be few nor wholly recent, but would reach a considerable time back, and refer to proceedings growing from bad to worse, till the great body of the respectable Republicans came to feel little less than utter disgust---the spirit in which hundreds of them voted yesterday. These things are too palpable to be disguised. We make no attempt to locate the blame---only to ipculcate the duty which devolves on all Republicans, to commence at once, and in earnest, the reforms which defeat has taught them cannot be omitted.

The Vote for City Officers.

DISTRICTS.	Mayor. BLACKMORE, D.	Mayor. RIDDELL, R.	Treas'r. ALLINDER, R.	Treas'r. MCCARTHY, D.	Contr'r. WRIGHT, R.	Contr'r. BURGWIN, D.	Atty. MCCARGO, R.	Atty. STAGLEMAN, D.
First ward	169	435	195	381	227	371	373	209
Second ward	139	339	181	297	211	267	317	161
Third ward	87	197	101	157	126	118	142	72
Fourth ward	270	500	304	470	341	429	423	317
Fifth ward, 1st p.	119	350	148	276	173	245	214	176
Fifth ward, 2d p.	112	300	124	276	150	238	194	164
Sixth ward, 1st p.	192	425	223	340	248	346	320	240
Sixth ward, 2d p.	114	275	139	227	161	222	208	164
Seventh ward	148	248	159	236	187	201	222	168
Eighth ward	169	307	189	287	201	277	292	200
Ninth ward	102	269	109	258	141	216	179	160
Tenth ward	129	262	99	287	164	141	209	156
Lawrenceville, 1w.	57	178	61	164	77	144	102	119
Lawrenceville, 2d w.	79	248	149	230	206	138	213	132
Pike borough	17	57	17	57	17	57	17	57
Allegheny, 1st precinct	147	209	150	219	201	46	208	56
Collins, 2d precinct	37	83	43	79	48	82	45	77
Liberty	37	83	43	79	48	82	45	77
Elizabeth	96	225	117	190	128	165	113	178
Totals and Majorities.								
Mayor—Blackmore				3,567				
Riddell				441—3,126				
Treasurer—Allinder				3,211				
McCarthy				2,834—2,377				
Controller—Wright				3,401— 282				
Burgwin				3,119				
City Attorney—Staglem'n				3,797				
McCargo				3,381— 416				

Vote for Councilmanic Ward Officers.

FIRST WARD.	
Republican.	Democrat.
Select Council.	
James Kerr 266	No opposition.
George W. Collis 266	No opposition.
Common Council.	
William R. Hoffe 270	
John Fleschmann 267	No opposition.
Judge of Elections.	
Fred. Scully 266	John Ruse 4

Inspectors of Election.

S. H. Vandergrift ..... 263 | H. W. Bullis 6
Return Inspectors.
James S. Vandergrift ..... 244 | A. F. Keating 48
Assessor.
Samuel Patterson ..... 267 | No opposition.
School Directors.
Wm. H. Hogan (3 y) ..... 267 |
Wm. B. Hunter (1 y) ..... 247 | No opposition.
Constable.
Matthew Keen ..... 268 | John Mulherron 237
John De Zelly, jun 17

SECOND WARD.

Republican. Democrat.
Select Council.
Wm. Phillips ..... 286 |
Wm. S. Ogden ..... 286 | No opposition.
Common Council.
Thomas Heck ..... 286 |
Edward Rook ..... 286 | No opposition.
James Vick ..... 286 |
School Directors.
John Wilson ..... 286 |
Calvin King ..... 286 | No opposition.
Judge of Elections.
George Fortune ..... 287 | J. B. Swelitzer 130
Inspector of Elections.
Thos. H. Phelps ..... 134 | J. M. Irwin 125
John Fordyce ..... 101 |
Return Inspector.
T. S. Bigelow ..... 129 | Samuel Connell 125
John Hunter ..... 128 |
Assessor.
Alex. Aiken ..... 283 | No opposition.
Constable.
Thos. W. Nobles ..... 217 | James Brown 140

THIRD WARD.

Select Council.
Bernard Bradley, D ..... 361 | Joseph Hastings, Ind 248
James Herdman, D ..... 371 |
Common Council.
John J. Torley, D ..... 484 | Thomas A. Pointer, D 350
J. C. Weidor, Ind ..... 361 |

FOURTH WARD.

Republican. Democrat.
Select Council.
James McAuley ..... 397 | W. J. Anderson 253
Wm. R. Brown ..... 401 | R. C. G. Sproul 199
Common Council.
John H. Hare ..... 376 | James M. Bailey 192
Wm. A. Tomlinson ..... 378 | Wm. H. Sterling 170
James Verner ..... 377 | Columbus West 181
Judge of Elections.
Henry Hays ..... 396 | C. F. McKenna 144
Inspectors of Elections.
T. A. Cain ..... 280 | H. B. Long 159
Return Inspectors.
John Earle ..... 278 | John H. Bailey 157
School Directors.
Alex. Speer ..... 351 | J. D. Verner 142
Alex. Kokaddeu ..... 351 | Thos. A. Spence 141
Assessor.
A. P. Thompson ..... 349 | Adam F. Brackenreyer 140
Constable.
Anthony Newell, R ..... 347 | Chas. McBride 76
W. S. McMillen, I. R ..... 72 |

FIFTH WARD—FIRST PRECINCT.

Republican. Democrat.
Select Council.
Robert Dickson ..... 176 | Francis Dunn 107
Richard Thompson ..... 168 | John Heidman 237
Common Council.
James Hemphill ..... 164 | Michael Kane 254
Chas. Brockerhoff ..... 159 | Wm. Wilson 250
David Reese ..... 164 | P. L. Kramer 247
Wm. Fahy ..... 167 | John H. Scott 242
Judge of Elections.
Wm. Bryan ..... 158 | David Collins 132
Inspector of Elections.
Wm. H. McCleary ..... 128 | James M. Taylor 166
Return Inspector.
David Buck ..... 127 | Bernard McGraw 136
Assessor.
Joseph Heath ..... 144 | John McCambridge 135
Assistant Assessors.
Chas. Kirsch ..... 140 | Peter Foest 240
Henry Manchester ..... 178 | Rudolph Koenig 141
School Directors.
Joseph Kaye ..... 126 | W. D. Kearns 207
Robert A. Cunningham ..... 124 | Alfred Allison 214
Constable.
David Richards ..... 135 | James A. Bell 231

FIFTH WARD—SECOND PRECINCT.

Republican. Democrat.
Select Council.
Robert Dickson ..... 57 | Francis Dunn 39
Richard Thompson ..... 52 | John Heidman 57
Common Council.
James Hemphill ..... 264 | Michael Kane 240
Charles Beck ..... 261 | William Wilson 231
James McCandless ..... 331 | Peter Zerbe 123
David Reese ..... 311 | P. L. Kramer 61
William Fahy ..... 370 | John R. Scott 33
Judge of Elections.
Frank Ralston ..... 216 | Harry Trogan 210
Return Inspectors.
James Taylor ..... 313 | Joseph Bell 279
Inspector of Elections.
Thomas J. Patterson ..... 284 | A. A. Miller 274
Assessor.
John Irwin ..... 340 | John McCambridge 248
Assistant Assessors.
Charles Kirsch ..... 301 | Peter Yeost 284
Henry Manchester ..... 359 | R. Koenig 284
School Directors.
Joseph Kaye ..... 362 | W. D. Kearns 322
R. A. Cunningham ..... 319 | Samuel Allison 373
Constable.
David Richards ..... 280 | James A. Bell 368

SEVENTH WARD.

Republican. Democrat.
Select Council.
Charles A. Negley ..... 219 | Taylor 16
James M. McKee ..... 219 | Before, City 6
Common Council.
Wm. Wandless ..... 219 | Toner 16
Wm. Moorhead ..... 219 | Before, City 6

EIGHTH WARD.

Republican. Democrat.
Select Council.
Samuel Morrow ..... 328 | John D. Evans 235
Henry E. White ..... 276 | Alex. Tindle 280
Common Council.
J. Mawhinney ..... 216 | R. Houston 210
John Jacobs ..... 236 | Isaac Jones 202
Henry Mertz ..... 234 | E. H. Mitchell 194
School Directors.
Thos. Negley, 3 y ..... 340 | Wm. Griffin 261
E. H. Rutter, 2 y ..... 274 | Wm. Johnson 242
John Wrigley, 1 y ..... 272 | John Cunningham 246
Assessor.
R. S. Morrow ..... 1 | No opposition.

NINTH WARD.

Republican. Officials.
Select Council.
David McClelland ..... 203 | Robert Liddell 204
A. J. Cochran ..... 203 | James Kirby, D 202
Common Council.
T. W. Welsh ..... 317 | John C. Taylor 294
Thomas Roseveldt ..... 317 | Wm. Kelly 294
Wm. H. Beger ..... 316 | Wm. G. Anderson 293
School Directors.
(Vote to be received.)
Joseph H. Noble ..... 291 | James R. Hill 280
James C. Rayburn ..... 294 | Joseph H. Irwin 287
Assessor.
Robert Liddell ..... 304 | Wm. Kelly 283
Judge of Elections.
John S. Norwine ..... 304 | David Brosa 283
Inspector of Elections.
Samuel Mitchell ..... 324 | John Fleming 263
Return Inspector.
Fred. C. Rivers ..... 326 | Maurice Wallace 227
Return Inspector.
John Spratt ..... 324 | Matthew Green 238
Constable.
Albert Evans ..... 310 | Martin Moran 241

LAWRENCEVILLE—FIRST WARD.

Select Council.
Republican. Democrat.
J. S. Wainwright ..... 206 | J. P. Johnston 135
Common Council.
C. A. Dravo ..... 198 | James F. Allen 132
Henry Ashburn ..... 207 | Joseph Hurley 123
Aldermen.
James Irwin 202
J. P. Pearson 97
Judge of Elections.
Wm. Janney ..... 207 | J. Lotz 182
Inspector of Elections.
Wm. Hosack ..... 149 | E. Miller 182
J. E. Smith, Jr. R. 11
Return Inspector.
Mr. Metcalfe ..... 149 | E. Allen 157
Constable.
Thos. Mehan 147
J. F. Smith 11
School Directors.
J. J. Corett ..... 152 | John Moore 150
Mr. Richardson ..... 157 | Jacob Weidner 147
Mr. McAfee 157

LAWRENCEVILLE—SECOND WARD.

Select Council.
Alex. McClintock, Sel'ct | J. C. Railton, C. 182
Philip Keller, Jr., R 18
Common Council.
S. W. Reynolds, R ..... 218 | Gottlieb Gerner, Jr., C 96
Andrew Booth, R ..... 214 | L. A. Fretty, L. R 29
James R. Scott, R 214

OAKLAND TOWNSHIP.

Republican. Labor Reform.
Select Councils.
Isaac Jones ..... 139 | David Coyle 136
Common Council.
G. F. McClean ..... 139 | Gottlieb Gerner 18
John Wilson 139
As will be seen by the vote for Common Council, Messrs. Fleming and Gerner are in the field. The Democratic Select Council ticket in the township was elected.

BIRMINGHAM—FIRST WARD, CITY.

Republican. Democrat.
Select Council.
E. P. Jones ..... 181 | J. Harrison 8
Common Council.
J. H. Ridgeway ..... 181 | No opposition.
R. C. Herron ..... 179 |
Judge of Elections.
Wm. Wandless ..... 181 | Before, City 6
Inspectors.
C. P. Duff ..... 107 | John Bridgens 77
Return Inspectors.
S. Evans ..... 108 | H. B. Lawton, City 8
Assessors.
J. McMaster ..... 116 | John Bridgens, City 68
Assistant Assessors.
William Booth ..... 120 | D. Lupton, City 70
Wm. Harrison 120
School Directors.
George Evans ..... 106 | No opposition.

COLLINS.

Select Councils. 1st P. 2d P. Total.
P. C. Shannon, R 66 66
Wm. Hamilton, R 66 66
Common Council.
Finley Taylor, R 70 70
A. J. Davis, R 70 70
David Holmes, R 70 70
J. McAllister, R 70 70

LIBERTY.

Select Council.
A. H. Gross, R ..... 190 | No opposition.
Common Council.
C. W. Batchelor, R ..... 196 | No opposition.
John Blanchard, R 196

SIXTH WARD, FIRST PRECINCT.

Republican, (no opposition.)
Select Council.
James P. Tanner ..... 231 | A. M. Brown 231
Common Council.
Jared M. Brush ..... 262 | Robert Robb 20
Chas. Jerome ..... 241 | Wm. M. Barnhill 254
Aldermen.
Wm. Jamison 241
Judge of Elections.
Joseph A. Butler 241
School Directors.
J. H. Walter, 3 years ..... 235 | Jos. Hartman, 2 years 235
Thos. Robert, 1 y r 242
Assessor.
Wm. Shore 248
Judge of Elections.
David L. Fleming 249
Inspector of Elections.
Alexander Maloy 247
Return Inspector.
John Marshall ..... 249 | C. F. Martin 3
C. P. Moore ..... 247 | P. Murphy 1
Constable.
William Shore 247
Assessor.
James McAllister, R ..... 5 | Lowe, R 5
Common Council.
Joseph G. Beale, R ..... 73 | Wm. Cowan, R 4
James B. Palmer, R ..... 68 | James Watson 5

PERSONAL.—Hon. Jeremiah S. Black arrived in the city yesterday morning, and is stopping at the Union Hotel. He is engaged in the suit of the Buffalo and State Line R. R. Company vs. the Erie and Pittsburgh R. R. Co., which comes up for adjustment in the United States Circuit Court to-day.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1867. NO. 77.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

XLth CONGRESS.

Alabama Claims Correspondence.

A New Currency Act.

DEBATE ON RECONSTRUCTION.

The President's Message Scored.

Amendment to Bounty Law.

Appointment of House Committees.

LAND GRANTS TO RAILROADS.

Removals in Postoffice Department.

The Confiscation Bill Considered.

The Holiday Adjournment.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 10, 1867.

In the Senate to-day a communication was received from Secretary McCullough stating that Edmund Cooper has not been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, but was merely designated by the President under the act of 1795, to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Chandler's resignation, until an appointment is made and confirmed.

Mr. Doolittle gave notice of an amendment to the Reconstruction bill, providing that all persons offering to vote on the adoption of the Constitution who do not posses the proper qualifications required by the Constitutions of the insurrectionary States, prior to the rebellion, shall possess one of the following qualifications: First, service in the army of the United States for at least one year; second, the ability to read and understand the nature of an oath, and third, the possession of a freehold, either in his own or his wife's name, to the amount of two hundred and fifty dollars.

A slight debate sprung up on the subject of reconstruction, in the course of which Garrett Davis said he hoped the radicals would pass the worst bill they could get up, as that would tend more than anything else to perfect the reaction which had already begun in the Northern States.

At one o'clock Mr. Drake's brevet impeachment of the President came up. Mr. Drake stood up behind a few reams of manuscript and a tumbler of water, and gave A. J. fits for an hour and a half, at the expiration of which time the Senate adjourned.

The House was not very interesting to-day. A test vote was taken on the subject of granting public lands to railroad companies. The subject came up in the shape of a bill reported from the Committee on public lands, by Mr. Briggs, renewing a grant of public lands to railroad companies in Michigan and Wisconsin.

Mr. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, opposed either the renewal of old land grants or giving new ones. He said he wanted the House to decide this question now, as he understood numerous applications would be made this winter of similar character, and the people had a right to know whether Congress intended to pursue the policy of giving any public lands which belonged to the people to Railroad monopolies. The vote on the question was taken by ayes and nays, and stood 105 yeas, to 59 nays, which was not very significant in favor of retrenchment.

The Committee on Reconstruction was announced, with Thad. Stevens as Chairman, and Brooks, of New York, appointed to represent the Democrats.

A two hours's debate in written speeches wound up the day's proceedings on Mr. Stevens's bill to confiscate Southern property.

The House agreed to adjourn over the holidays.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, December 10, 1867.

SENATE.

The Chair submitted the reply of the Secretary of the Treasury to a resolution inquiring why Mr. Sandford Conover, formerly Edward Conover, had been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He replies that a vacancy having occurred by the resignation of Mr. Cooper, he was authorized, under the act of February, 1795, to assume the duties of the office until a successor was appointed. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HOWARD offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be required to furnish to the Senate a statement of the debts of the first account of United States bonds issued to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and its branches, including the Central Pacific Railroad Company, under the act of 1862, and subsequent thereto, the dates of which the same were issued and delivered to said Company, the sections of said acts under which they were granted; second, an account between the United States and said Company, and each of said branches, including the Central Pacific Railroad Company; setting forth the amount of interest paid by the United States on said bonds, the amount of interest repaid by the United States by said company, and each of said branches, including the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and the balance remaining due thereon; third, a statement of the amount of interest repaid by the United States by said company, and each of said branches, including the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and the balance remaining due thereon; fourth, a statement of the amount of transportation of mails and supplies, as provided by charter, since the issue of the bonds and interest thereon, and the amount of the same paid and to be paid annually; fifth, a statement of the amount of transportation of mails and supplies, as provided by charter, since the issue of the bonds and interest thereon, and the amount of the same paid and to be paid annually, and whether the same is applied to the payment of bonds, principal and interest, as aforesaid.

Mr. DOOLITTLE offered an amendment to the bill introduced by Mr. Wilson on Friday, to allow the election of Constitutional Amendments of conventions by a majority of voters instead of requiring a majority of those registered. The amendment makes a proviso that persons who shall not possess the voting qualifications required by those States previous to the rebellion must, in order to be permitted to vote at said elections, be possessed of one of those qualifications: First, service in the United States army of one year or more; second, ability to read the Constitution of the United States, and subscribe his name to an oath to support it; or third, freehold estate in his own right to the value of $250.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said if, as he expected, Mr. Wilson should press his bill, this amendment was very important. It might possibly bring peace to that distressed country. He hoped Congress would take a position on the question that the people would sustain.

Mr. WILSON said his bill was simply to strike out that very remarkable provision in the bill to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, which, when the bill was passed, he thought would operate badly for the friends of reconstruction, but nine States had now ordered and elected their conventions, and matters are working on so well, so much exceedingly well, so it was doubtful whether his bill was necessary. The elections, he had been confident, would be in an orderly manner as in the average of the country, and if one or two of the new constitutions failed, which was doubtful, there certainly would not be any difficulty in reconstruction was sure to triumph in spite of all that might be said about it.

Mr. CONNESS hoped this very important bill would be allowed to come up without being so prejudiced. He should be ready to review it when it was legitimately before the Senate.

Mr. DOOLITTLE hoped it would be allowed to ensure him. He had not gone into any discussion of it further than to say it was an important bill. He did not know, from the remarks of Mr. Wilson, whether he was willing and meant to insist on his bill or abandon it. Whichever course that Senator took, he (Doolittle) took. He was very much in earnest in offering the amendment.

Mr. DAVIS said the greatest issue ever before the people was looming up before them now, whether this should be a negro's or white man's government. The recent decisions of the people showed it was to remain a white man's government to the end. If the Senators from Massachusetts wanted that question forever decided, let them bring out Fred. Douglass and make him President, and let the fifths of the white people would rally to show them that the mushroom negro measures forced upon the South would be put under their feet. The strongest desire in his bosom was to overthrow the Republican Radical party. He hoped the Senator from Massachusetts would press his measure. It was a test he wanted to come quickly.

Mr. STEWART said one would suppose from the remarks of the last speaker that the Union party were going begging for the assistance of the African race. He thought no one placed any great importance in the votes of one-tenth of the American people; that the real issue to be decided was whether loyal or disloyal men should govern the country. Every Union man adhered to the proposition that it was unsafe to place power in the hands of disloyal men. He repudiated the charge that Congress has acted unconstitutionally, and then reviewed their course towards the South before and after the refusal of the South to accord their rights to loyal men until Congress enfranchised not only the blacks but most of those whites who had forfeited their rights. He then took up and commented upon the policy of the President until the expiration of the morning hour.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, his resolution on the subject of Abyssinian belligerent rights, was postponed.

Mr. DRAKE'S resolution condemning the tone and language of certain portions of the President's message, was taken up. Mr. Drake said nothing but a sense of duty prompted him to offer this resolution and suggest this perhaps extraordinary course; but if an assault was worth resenting, it was worthy of official resistance. The question was whether the blows and kicks administered by the President to Congress could be salved over by Senatorial dignity. Silence on their part he thought, falls short of criminality. Never before had a President declared unconstitutional, bills that had already become a law. When a bill had become a law the President was merely the executory power, and had no more right than any other man to declare it unconstitutional. An officer charged with the execution of a law had no right to retain the emoluments of that law. The President has a right to his private opinions; they had a right to demand that he keep it to himself. Denouncing such a law as unconstitutional was under the circumstances an incitement and invitation to resistance. Doubtless an offender against it would snap his finger at it, relying on Executive pardon. The Executive would probably do likewise, and if so, would be the greater criminal of the two. What gave a still deeper tone to these declarations was the President was the indispensable state of the Senate. But for that they might have been stood by in silence. He (Drake) had concluded that he had no more right to keep silent with consideration in this discussion than though he were a double skinned rhinoceros. He admitted the President might reconsider the matter of his law for the sake of expediency, or he would assume that the President had power to recommend its repeal as unconstitutional. Even then it depended upon the circumstances of the case, but he failed to see in that to emasculate the force of that law or excite resistance to it. All knew that this was the last thirty days meditated. The President, in his inquiry in the message, how far he had power to resist Congress, and the suggestion that the Executive might be forced to stand on the Capitol, indicated a state of mind which it was but feeling the pulse of Congress to see how far he might go, and the pulse of the rebels and rebel sympathizers to see how far he could be supported, and as a proof that he had the power, he would drive them from the Capitol at the point of the bayonet. The President was paralyzed by the action of Congress in passing a bill from proceeding an opinion on it otherwise than as an individual. Congress being the supreme judicial power, whose acts were entered on the record of the archives of the nation, every such officer was bound by it and must make it his own rule. Especially was this the case after a law had been passed over the President's veto. If it were true then that the President had not this right, it followed that he had used his high office to set before the people his opinion of an officer, who was no more than any other man they met in the street. Was not that a breach of the high privilege of Congress? He was convinced this is the first impeachable offence. Not only in view of their high office, pass by this denunciation in a state paper, read before the whole Union. This was the Senate of the United States, and he would preserve its dignity from such encroachments so it should never again be attacked by scurrilous invectives. That was due to himself and the noble State he represented, whether the Senate agreed or not.

Mr. JOHNSON of Maryland moved to postpone the resolution, but said if agreeable to the Senate, he would prefer to have it postponed until to-morrow.

At the suggestion of Mr. SHERMAN, its further consideration was postponed to Thursday, and after a short Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the vote on Saturday suspending the currency contraction, the following names were omitted of members voting and "not voting": Cullough, Peters, Phelps, Pike, Poland, Price and Pruyn.

Mr. ROLLAND introduced a bill to amend the additional bounty act so as to extend its benefits to soldiers who have been discharged for expiration of their term of service a short time prior to the actual expiration of their term. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The SPEAKER announced the following Committees:

On Reconstruction—Stevens, Pa.; Boutwell, Bingham, Farnsworth, Hurlburt, N. Y.; Boarman, Paine, Brooks and Beck.

On Reception of Ions of the United States—Poland, Spalding, Dencken, Ferris and Woodward.

On Ordinance—Logan, Butler and Schenck.

On Expenditures in the Treasury Department—Dodge, Jr.

On Public Buildings and Grounds—Jones.

On Expenditures in Public Buildings—Grover.

On Expenditures of War Department—Galladay.

Mr. LODGE offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of establishing a United States Arsenal at Fort David Russell, Cheyenne, Dakota Territory. Adopted.

Mr. HOOPER introduced a bill to provide for the selling of coin, weights and balances used by National Banks, Navy Yards, and Custom Houses. Referred.

Mr. ALLISON, as a question of privilege, presented a letter from Colonel Sergeant-at-arms, denying the certain interrogatories and paragraphs, particulary one in the New Hampshire *Patriot*, charging him with having allowed Democratic agents to inspect, &c., furnished to Committees of the House, denouncing such charges as utterly false and base; denying that any bills for liquors, cigars or other extravagances had been charged since he was Sergeant-at-arms, and requesting an examination of his account.

Mr. ALLISON stated that he had faith in the honesty of that officer, but thought his request reasonable and proper. He therefore moved the reference of the subject to the Committee on Accounts. Agreed to.

Mr. DRIGGS, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a joint resolution extending two years the time allowed to railroad companies in Michigan and Wisconsin, so as to entitle them to land granted under the act of March 3, 1865, with a promise that the roads shall be completed by December 31, 1873.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, denounced the bill, and the whole policy of land grants as being for the benefit of railroad companies, and in opposition to the interests of the people. He moved to lay the joint resolution on the table. Negatived—ayes 25, nays 111.

Mr. JULIAN advocated the bill.

Mr. BLOOMFIELD expressed surprise that after all the land granted Michigan within the last four years, there was any more public land in that State.

Mr. WASHBURNE attempted to get the attention of the House to some other points involved, but was prevented by the previous question, under which the joint resolution was passed—yeas 106, nays 58.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, from the Post Office Committee, reported a joint resolution making it the duty of the Postmaster General to allow to envelopes and the papers and books to accompany all papers and recommendations to office pertaining to appointments and removals of postmasters, &c.

Mr. JULIAN, who originally introduced the resolution, explained its necessity. He said sometimes when he called at the Department to look at papers, he found that they were examined before he arrived by some one else. In one case, in looking over papers connected with the removal of a postmaster, the support of a blind mother, he found among them an offer of a situation of copying to the Second Assistant Postmaster General for the removal of the incumbent and appointment of the applicant. He would not say the bribe was operative, but this showed why such papers should be open to the inspection of members.

Mr. WARD asked Mr. Julian whether he connected the Second Assistant Postmaster General with that appointment?

Mr. JULIAN replied that he did not. The letter had been addressed by mistake to that official, and had been by him handed to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

The joint resolution was passed.

The SPEAKER announced the next business in order to be the Confiscation bill, which, on the 19th of March last, was postponed till the second Tuesday in December.

Mr. CHANDLER discussed the House against the measure, declaring it was time the black rag of confiscation was lowered, and the Yellow flag raised in its stead.

Mr. ELDRIDGE followed on the same side, and declared it was time the Union was restored, and that the people were enjoying the fruits of their victory. When was the Union to be restored? The faithful and impartial historian would, in answering that question, prefer a more lenient indictment against the party which had control of the Government.

At the conclusion of Mr. ELDRIDGE'S remarks, the bill was postponed until the 21st of January, 1868.

An adjournment for the holidays from the 20th of December to the 6th of January, was agreed to.

Mr. BANKS asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the President to furnish information as to the sale of public vessels since the close of the war, but Mr. MUNGEN objected.

Mr. INGERSOLL asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means to invent the ways and means necessary to unlock and put in circulation the enormous amount of $158,167,880 now locked up in the vaults of the National Banks, which he thought could be done by issuing legal tenders in exchange for the bonds deposited with the Treasurer to secure the circulation of the banks.

Mr. GARFIELD objected.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, made some remarks in support of his proposed Constitutional amendment.

THE CAPITAL.

Secretary Stanton's Removal.

Question Between Grant and Stanton.

New Five Per Cent. Loan Proposed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 10, 1867.

Grant and Stanton.

The silence of Congress on the subject of Secretary Stanton's removal is explained by the fact that a question of veracity has sprung up between General Grant and Mr. Stanton as to whether Grant took the War Office with Stanton's consent. General Grant says he did. Secretary Stanton says he did not, and points to the superior force item of his letter in proof of it. Stanton blames Grant for the readiness with which he came to President Johnson's rescue, and Grant says he only did so to prevent some one more obnoxious to the Republicans from getting in. It is feared that if Congress commences a war about Stanton's ejection, the controversy may come out in bold relief to the damage of either Grant or Stanton, it is not known which.

New Five Per Cent. Loan.

The Senate Finance Committee have for some days been considering a proposition for the negotiation of a new five per cent. loan, the bonds to be convertible into currency, and the currency to be reconvertible into bonds at the pleasure of the holder. No action has yet been taken by the Committee on the subject.

HAVANA.

Earthquake at Porto Rico---114 Shocks in Eight Days---People of St. Thomas Not Rebuilding---The Rebellion in Hayti---Salnave Determined not to Yield.

HAVANA, December 10---Advices from Porto Rico state that the earthquake has not ceased. There were one hundred and fourteen shocks in eight days. Several buildings have been destroyed since last accounts. At St. Thomas the people had given up all efforts to rebuild their habitations or resume business.

Intelligence from St. Domingo says the brother of Moniz was at the head of 8,000 Haytiens on the frontier, and thre

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

A NUMBER of Republican papers in New York are having a lively discussion over Governor FENTON, one of them having proposed him for the Vice Presidency on the ticket with GRANT. Experience has shown that a discussion of this sort usually kills off the candidate before the nomination takes place; and we conclude that no real friend of the Governor could have proposed him. In any light the discussion is premature; and were not this so, the last election in New York might not be considered as the best starting point for it, or as promising the best reason for confining the selection within the limits of that State.

IT is apprehended that the recent treaty made with the Indians will prove perfectly worthless, and that, with the opening of spring, the tribes will again be on the war-path. It is alleged that they did not comprehend the terms of the treaty when they signed it—the old story of deception and fraud. More likely, however, the savages knew well enough what they were doing, and did it to secure peace, with presents, till the winter should have passed by, and the war-path be open again. However this may be, it is absolutely certain that vast numbers of the "children of nature" refuse to be bound by the treaty. Even now they signify their intention to resume operations against the whites in the spring. Like most of Indian treaties, it is feared that the latest performance of the kind will prove but a contrivance whereby the savages will secure an immense amount of presents and officials get rich.

ALTHOUGH the Republicans of Pittsburgh yesterday indulged in a free fight, in a small way, and all in good humor, among themselves, they will be found shoulder to shoulder next fall, pressing forward gallantly under the banner of GRANT. The election yesterday was one of those little episodes which take place now and then in all well regulated families—political and social—and which, as a rule, are followed by cordial reunions and a healthier state of things. We advise our opponents not to predicate great expectations on the result, which is in no respect a political victory. A portion of the Republicans of the city were dissatisfied and out of humor, for a variety of reasons—none of which will we undertake to discuss now, and they took this way to express themselves. No doubt occasions will arise when many Republicans will regret the performance. When the precedent they have set returns to plague the inventors, the force of the thing will perhaps be the better appreciated. Probably the frolic could not have been indulged in when it would have done less harm. That some good will come of it we do not question; that it was entirely without reason, we are not going to contend. But what we do bespeak is immediate reorganization, and the setting of the Republican house in order anew. Grave mistakes have been committed, unnecessary antagonism created, and the great strength of the party, locally, has been presumed upon too much. The admonition—not expensive in itself—if heeded, as no doubt it will be, will prove to be worth all it cost. Heeding it, therefore, let Republicans take a reckoning, tack ship, and, with as little loss of time as possible, come upon the true line of sailing again.

BE WISE TO-DAY.

We have frequently said that the first duty of the Republican party was to preserve its own strength. When Gen. GRANT said he would "fight it out on that line," he intended to convey no such idea as that, for any reason, he would do anything to sacrifice or even endanger the cause. He meant simply he would win; and that if necessary, there would be flank movements, maneuvers, and even retreats. There were all these—and he did win. Ability in managing a campaign—whether political or military—and entire faithfulness to principle, simply mean a wise adaptation to circumstances, a prudent choice of ground, alertness of movement, and a comprehensive attention to the designs and movements of the enemy. The General who fights blindly, doggedly, and because an enemy is before him, will be very likely to use himself up before he uses up the enemy. And this applies as well to the management of parties in the pursuit of ideas and principles. To the Republicans in Congress, in particular, should this view commend itself. Standing, as we do, at the threshold of the Presidential campaign, it cannot be too much emphasized, and we trust that the following, taken from the Philadelphia *Gazette*, states truly the feeling at the Federal Capitol:

> "We are glad to know that the majority of Republicans in Congress are wise enough to consult on making some safe platform on which to conduct the great Presidential struggle of 1868; that the public mind has been somewhat shaken by the changes that have already occurred, and the agitation kept up over others that have been proposed; that the people do mand a period of rest and recuperation, and wish now to stop and wait a while to see the working of what has been done before going any further. It is well to keep this lesson in view steadily in considering the policy to be adopted by the present Congress."

THE TAX ON MANUFACTURES

Great importance is attached, throughout the country, to the convention of manufacturers which has been called to assemble in Cleveland, on the 18th inst. All the leading industrial interests, together with the principal manufacturing centres, will be represented in the convention. Pittsburgh will send a strong representative delegation, although no formal action has been taken on the matter as yet. The object of the convention is to effect a repeal of the existing duties on domestic manufactures, and to relieve the business of the country, to that extent, from the burdens which now so seriously affect it. When the tax was imposed, the Government was compelled, from its necessities, to seek out all articles upon which taxes could be levied; and at that time, in consequence of the stimulus given by the war, manufacturers were able to bear the burden, and have ever since borne it patiently. But the reaction has come, our manufacturing interests are greatly prostrated, and there is danger that Congress will perpetuate the tax beyond the period of necessity, and to the lasting injury of all those engaged in domestic manufactures. Under the most favorable circumstances, our manufacturers find it difficult to compete with the producers of Europe, where raw materials and labor are so much cheaper, and it will be wise policy for Congress to afford them all the relief in its power. The exemption of manufacturers from the tax will benefit the consumer as well as producer. The tax on many classes of goods, through a system of reduplication, ultimately involves an addition of from seven to ten per cent. to the retail value of the products, and the consumer of course has to bear his proportion of the burden. The ability of consumers to purchase is limited, while at the same time the Government is exacting a tax which very materially enhances the cost of products. The principal loss is entailed upon the manufacturer, whose operations are crippled by these conditions, and who is compelled to throw idle a portion if not all of his machinery. The continuance of this tax would be equivalent to offering a premium to the foreign competitor, and forcing our own producers to the necessity of closing up their establishments. The policy of abolishing the tax is generally admitted; and doubtless Congress will, in the modification of their revenue system, so soon to be undertaken, see the necessity of relieving our domestic manufacturers from this and other disadvantages under which they labor.

The Vote on Impeachment by States.

The following is a recapitulation of the vote, by State delegations, on the resolution to impeach the President:

	YEAS.	NAYS.
Maine—Republicans	1	4
New Hampshire—Rep	0	3
Vermont—Rep	0	3
Massachusetts—Rep	0	10
Rhode Island—Rep	0	2
Connecticut—Rep	0	4
" —Dem	1	0
New York—Rep	3	16
" —Dem	5	2
New Jersey—Rep	0	5
" —Dem	3	0
Pennsylvania—Rep	9	9
" —Dem	3	0
Delaware—Dem	0	1
Maryland—Dem	1	5
" —Dem	0	1
West Virginia—Rep	0	3
Ohio—Rep	7	12
" —Dem	3	0
" —Ind. Rep	1	0
Indiana—Rep	6	5
" —Dem	3	0
Michigan—Rep	1	4
Kentucky—Dem	1	4
Illinois—Rep	5	4
" —Dem	0	1
Wisconsin—Rep	3	3
" —Dem	0	1
Minnesota—Rep	1	2
Iowa—Rep	2	1
Kansas—Rep	1	0
Tennessee—Rep	5	0
California—Rep	1	0
" —Dem	0	1
Nevada—Rep	1	0
Kansas—Rep	1	0
TOTAL.		
For Impeachment—Republicans	57	
Against—Republicans, 96; Dems., 11		107

ABSENTEES.

	Rep.	Dem.
Rhode Island	1	0
New York	4	0
New Jersey	0	3
Pennsylvania	4	0
Michigan	1	0
Minnesota	1	0
West Virginia	1	0
Oregon	1	0
Nebraska	1	0
Illinois	1	0
Massachusetts	1	0
Total	17	3

Of the twenty-one absent, nineteen were counted against impeachment, and two for it.

It will be observed from the foregoing analysis that in but four States did the impeachers have a majority of the delegation, viz: New Hampshire, Indiana, Tennessee and Missouri. In the delegations from the States of Pennsylvania, Illinois and Wisconsin a majority of Republicans voted for it.

The following Republicans from Pennsylvania did not vote: Henry L. Cake, paired with Cornell, of New York, who would have voted against impeachment; Daniel J. Morrell, absent, but would have voted for impeachment if present; G. W. Scofield, absent on account of sickness of his wife, and would have voted "aye" if present; Darwin A. Finney, absent on account of sickness.

After summing up the vote, the Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* says:

> Of course all the members who voted for the resolution it must not be thought that all sincerely desired the impeachment of the President. The Indiana delegation, which voted almost solidly in the affirmative, did so on the belief that some fit rendered of the President would justify their action. They voted for impeachment, well knowing that it could not be carried, on the principle that their action would seem bold, and might be quoted with effect in future canvasses. Had the passage of the resolution depended on the votes of these gentlemen, they would have been found against it; but there were probably forty men who were convinced that the testimony justified the House in bringing the President to a trial, than it they did not undertake to stamp the functions of the Senate by judging of his innocence or guilt. What impeachment wanted on Saturday morning Thaddeus Stevens, feeling that the vote was sick in his room. When he came that the vote was ordered on the main question, he drove his cab to the House of Representatives in a carriage, carried into the hall upon a chair, and, still propped upon a chair, he was carried to his seat in time to vote yea. Had Mr. Stevens the strength to lead the movement, it might not have been so easily defeated. The result is generally regarded here as a triumph of the President notwithstanding the fact that a majority of the House voted for Republicans. That its effect upon the party is bad is the general opinion here. How long it might have been so had the attempt been continued. As it is, Congress breathes more freely. It has settled the question early in the session, and escaped the mission of the impeachment managers to the Senate. Mr. Stevens is said, and other members, will present resolutions now without any attempt at impeachment, and they will simply be for the purpose of presenting their arguments to the people. Impeachment is beried, and to one can call it from its tomb except the President himself.

How Oysters are Shipped.

There is a large consumption of oysters in this city, and the supply is mainly derived from the Baltimore market. The business of canning Chesapeake Bay oysters, and sending them to all parts of the West, was inaugurated about ten years since, and for several years past there has been a yearly average of about four millions of bushels brought to the Baltimore market, from Maryland and Virginia waters. About one thousand boats are engaged in dredging for the Baltimore market, and supplying boats for other markets. In addition to the sailing vessels, about fifteen hundred canoes are engaged in the same business.

There are two modes in which oysters are packed for transportation to inland localities. The first method is to open the oysters after being shucked are washed until every particle of sediment is removed from them, and the natural juice of the oyster entirely drawn off. They are then packed in air-tight cans, each of which holds a quart of oysters, and the cans placed upright in a box in which there is just space for two rows of them, and a long block of ice, which is sawed to fit exactly into the space left between the cans. All remaining interstices are then filled with saw-dust, the box carefully nailed up, and the oysters are now ready for transportation. How long they will keep fresh when thus packed depends entirely upon the state of the weather. When warm weather sets in, the boxes have to be opened and supplied with fresh ice. They are sent as far south as Memphis, and as far west as Denver and Santa Fe. When oysters are sent to warm countries, or have to undergo a voyage on shipboard, they are steamed in the shell, taken out, washed clean, and packed in air-tight cans. Oysters thus packed may be preserved any length of time, in any climate. There are thirty packing houses in Baltimore, employing forty-five hundred shuckers or openers, of whom the largest number are colored men and women. Over ten thousand people are interested in the oyster trade of Baltimore, which is one of its leading industrial interests.

The Rise of Waterfalls.

Some time ago—just about the time when fashion is accustomed to inaugurate marked changes—we noticed in one of our cotemporaries quite a readable—in fact a spicy article, entitled "The Fall of Waterfalls." The writer rejoiced "muchly" over the fact that now at length, these appendages were about to be laid aside, and nature to regain its appropriate place in furnishing the "head gear." Alas! if our observation is correct, the exultation was premature, the prognostications just exactly the reverse of what has happened. It would now be in order for some learned Theban to write concerning the "Rise of the Waterfall"—since evidently the tendency now is upwards.

Hat crowns have come down with lowering of the prices of materials—almost every article of apparel has shrunk to a minimum—bonnets—if such things exist—have become still less than ever—but the waterfall has gone up—and from present indications, aspires to cover not simply the lower phrenological developments but the higher—even such as benevolence and veneration. It would mount up to the place of the religious sentiments. The poor bonnet, if that whose elastic string falls behind the "chignon," is still so called, can no longer resist the encroaching upward tendency of its rival, but merely by sufferance, for the present, hangs on, tremulously expectant of being precipitated over the forehead, in the forward march and elevation of the great appendage. A gentleman of small means, with a fashionable wife, and numerous daughters, may, however, congratulate himself that if the present tendency continues, he will be freed from the great expense incident to the use of bonnets, by the waterfall assuming to itself the functions and prerogatives of that hitherto indispensable article of "woman's wear." We refrain now from any positive prediction on the subject—since fashion, like, fortune, is a very fickle goddess, and gives no revelation to-day of what she will do to-morrow, we calmly await her further orders, and shall continue to look into her "bazaar."

Pennsylvania in Congress on Contraction.

The following is the vote of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress on Saturday last on the resolution of General Schenck, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, "suspending the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to make any reduction in the currency by retiring or cancelling United States currency:"

YEAS.	NAYS.
Charles O'Neill,	John M. Broomall,
Leonard Myers,	*J. Lawrence Getz,*
William D. Kelley,	*Adam J. Glossbrenner,*
Caleb N. Taylor,	George V. Lawrence,
Benjamin M. Boyer,	*Samuel J. Randall,*
Thaddeus Stevens,	*George W. Woodward,*
Tyson S. Dreur,	*James M. Porter, Asher.*
William H. Koontz,	Total, 7—2 Republicans and 5 Democrats.
Stephen F. Wilson,	11 Democrats in Italics.
John Covode,	
James K. Moorhead,	
Thomas Williams,	
George F. Miller,	
Total, 12—12 Republicans and 1 Democrat.	

ABSENT.	
Henry L. Cake,	Glenni W. Scofield,
Daniel J. Morrell,	Darwin A. Finney.

RECAPITULATION.

Yeas	13
Nays	7
Absent	4
Total	24

The notorious section of New York known as "Five Points" is located in the Sixth ward. The following shows the party vote of five districts therein at the recent city election: Republican, 98; Democrat, 2,348. These facts are as good as a sermon.

TALK ABOUT BOOKS.

A Book about Lawyers, by John C. Jeaffreson.—The author of this book is a barrister-at-law; he is better known, however, as a member of the guild of literature, who has written several books not professional, which have become popular in England and are not unknown in this country, among others "A Book about Doctors." An offensive feature of many of the works of this class is manifest carelessness about the truth of the stories and anecdotes collected in them. Each of the professions has its body of striking or amusing traditions in regard to its celebrated or notorious members. In the course of time sharp sayings, pungent repartees, traits of simplicity or ignorance, or cunning or roguery, some of them actual utterances and real occurrences, and some of them fabrications, have accumulated in the memories of men. They are repeated and laughed at from generation to generation, and many of them owe much of the poignancy of their sting or humor to the individuality of their asserted origin and application. Traits which would have little or no point if ascribed to some unknown or anonymous person, become piquant when fathered upon the celebrated Judge Doe, or the memorable Simon Pure. An anecdote to be good must have personality. If the reporter is unable to name the individual, he must at least designate his class. Thus in the Southern States the Yankee, in New England the Dutchman, in England the man or the gentleman from Tipperary, in France the Gascon, in Germany Hans Urian, or the Swabian, are made to personate all sorts of absurd characters. And so in the professions. What dozens of stories and sharp sayings are reported of the Tory Dr. Byles, of Boston? How many of them are true? A little volume might be filled with witticisms laid at the door of Jekyll, the master in Chancery; could twenty of his *mots* be sufficiently authenticated? In this Book about Lawyers, the author appears conscientious in trying to tell only truth, as well as to set aside lies when he finds them in his way. See page 822, where a contradiction is given to a baseless story which exalts Sir William Follett's reputation for intellectual readiness and argumentative ability. The story, we believe, was first printed in Smiles's Life of George Stephenson, and represents the great lawyer as refuting Dean Buckland in a discussion on a geological question, at Sir Robert Peel's table, after he had got up the case by a talk with the engineer. Stephenson had already used the same facts in a discussion with the Dean, and had been ignominiously defeated, and on seeing the triumph of his attorney, "the plain blunt man" was filled with admiration for "the power of the gift of the gab." Mr. Jeaffreson also clips the cues from several of "Old Eldon's" complacent narratives about his own early poverty and struggles. Hence we suppose that the legal anecdotes contained in this book are considerably more select than such collections usually are. But this book is not a mere collection of anecdotes. The author seems to have studied the history of his profession from very early times with much diligence, pushing his researches into all the nooks and corners where anything of interest was to be found. His book relates only to the profession in England. Lawyers' quarters, loves of lawyers, lawyers and money, costume and toilet of lawyers, lawyers and music, &c., &c., are some of the subjects concerning which much information is given, which not only the professional but the general reader will find entertaining at least, while the ample history of legal education in England possesses a higher interest and value. Who has not heard of Sir Edward Coke? (the English call him Cook) and many have heard of his unhappy marriage; unhappy for him, but blessed for us, it seems. The lady was what the law calls a *rivatrix* or common scold, a character which our fathers punished with the ducking-stool. We are thus called upon to cherish Lady Coke's memory, and also the memories of Mrs. Holt and Mrs. Gilbert:

> "Had Coke been happy in his second marriage, it is assumed that he would have spent more time in pleasure and fewer hours at his desk, that the suitors in his court would have had less careful decisions, and that posterity would have been favored with fewer reports. If the inference is just, society may point to the commentary on Littleton, and be thankful for the lady's unhappy temper and sharp tongue. In like manner he who set the following century maintained that Holt's steady application to business was a consequence of domestic misery. The lady who ruled his house in Bedford Row is said to have been such a virago that the Chief Justice frequently retired to his chambers, in order that he might place himself beyond reach of her voice. Amongst the good stories told of Radcliff, the Tory physician, is the tradition of his boast, that he kept Lady Holt alive out of pure political animosity to the Whig Chief Justice. Another eminent lawyer, over whose married people have made merry in the same fashion, as Jeffrey Gilbert, Baron of the Exchequer. At his death, October 14, 1726, the last record Judge left behind him that mass of reports, histories and treatises by which he is known as one of the most luminous, as well as voluminous of all writers. None of his works passed through the press during his life, and when their number and value were discovered, after his departure to another world, it was suspected that they had been composed in hours of banishment from a hearth where *a scolding wife* made misery for all who came within the range of her querulous notes."

"Look upon that picture, then on this." In the way of contrast, we must introduce to our readers another great lawyer and his wife. Who has not heard of Lord Eldon? His family name was Scott—John Scott—and his father was a sort of coal merchant of Newcastle-on-Tyne. When very young, and before he had studied his profession, John Scott ran away with and married a very lovely young girl, almost a child, whose name was Bessie Surtees, and whose father was a banker of Newcastle. They were married in Scotland. Their friends were soon reconciled to the marriage, but neither of the parent houses thought it best to set up the young couple in very sumptuous style. So John Scott and his wife had to live in rather a pinched way for some years—helped a little by his brother William, afterward Lord Stowell, but still more helped by themselves. How amiable the great Chancellor appears in the following extract from the book before us:

> "Often as he had occasion to regret Lady Eldon's peculiarities—the stinginess which made her grudge the money paid for a fish or a basket of fruit, the nervous repugnance to society, which greatly diminished his popularity, and the taste for solitude and silence which marked her painfully toward the close of her life—the Chancellor never even hinted to her his dissatisfaction. When their eldest daughter, following her mother's example, married without the paternal permission of her parents, it was suggested to Lord Eldon that her ladyship ought take better care of her younger daughter, Lady Frances, and entering society, should play the part of a vigilant *chaperon*. The counsel was judicious; but the Chancellor declined to act upon it, saying, 'When she was young and beautiful she gave up every thing for me. What she is I have made her, and I can not now bring myself to compel her inclinations. our marriage prevented her mixing in society when it afforded her pleasure; it appears to give pain now, and why should I interpose?' In his old age, when she was dead, he visited his estate in Durham, but could not find heart to cross the Tyne bridge and look at the old house from which he took her in the bloom and tenderness of her girlhood. An urgent invitation to visit Newcastle drew from him the reply: 'I know my fellow townsmen complain of not coming to see them; but *how can I pass that bridge?*' After a pause, he added: 'Poor Bessie! if ever there was an angel on earth, she was one. The only reparation which one man can make to another for running away with his daughter, is to be exemplary in his conduct toward her.'"

In the *Philosophical Dictionary* which, at its first appearance, was very widely read, Voltaire made the following astounding statement: "It is known in England and undeniable that Chancellor Cowper married two women, who lived together in his house in a singular degree of harmony, that did honor to all three. Many persons curious in such matters, furthermore possess the little book which the Chancellor wrote in favor of Polygamy." The person here referred to was Lord Chancellor William Cowper (in England pronounced Cooper), the first Earl of his line. Of course "the Patriarch of the Philosophical Church" was mistaken in his facts, as indeed he was apt to be; but the reader will be much interested in the narrative which accounts for the mistake or misrepresentation. In the same chapter will be found a narrative of the trial of Spencer Cowper, the Chancellor's brother, for the alleged murder of a young lady—a crime utterly foreign to his nature. This Spencer Cowper was the grandfather of the author of the Task. But we cannot use more than one more of the many items we had marked for reference. Henry Brougham—still alive—though he reviewed Lord Byron's first publication in the *Edinborough*, and figures in Don Juan as "the legal *Jeremy*, the moral chimney-sweep" in allusion to his Law Reform labors, appears in a new light to us, in the following extract, which must end what we have to say about this Book about Lawyers:

> "In the days of his forensic triumphs Henry Brougham was remarkable for the mimetic power which enabled him to describe friend or foe in a few subtle turns of his voice. At a later period, long after he had left the bar, in company with a recipient that he would return thanks for the bridesmaids at a wedding breakfast, he observed, that the duty had been selected for the task in consideration of his youth, beauty and innocence. The laughter that followed this sally was of the sort which in poetic phraseology is called inextinguishable; and one of the wedding guests who heard the joke and the laughter, assures this writer that the storm of mirth, full applause as it was due to the delicacy and sweetness of the intonations by which the speaker's facile voice, with its odd and once familiar art, made the audience realize the charms of youth, beauty and innocence—charms which so far as the lawyer's wrinkled visage was concerned, were conspicuous by their absence."

Published by Carleton & Co., and sold by J. W. Pittock.

Hand-Book of Practical Cookery for Ladies and Professional Cooks. By Pierre Blot.—Plato defined man as "a two-legged animal without feathers," whereupon Diogenes had a cock plucked bare and set him down in the school before Plato's scholars as "a philosophic man." Dr. Franklin defined man "a tool-making animal," adding that only man makes a thing by the aid of which he can make another thing. That less eminent philosopher, James Boswell, one day in conversation with Edmund Burke, referred to both these definitions, objected to each as defective, and then added—"*My* definition of man is a cooking animal." "Your definition is good," said Mr. Burke, "and I now see the full force of the common proverb, 'There is *reason* in roasting eggs.'" We thus see how lofty a notion it is possible to form of the subject of cookery, and what dignity must belong to the full development of the faculty which distinguishes man from the lower animals. Everybody has heard of M. Blot, the eminent Professor of Gastronomy and Founder of the New York Cooking Academy; and no doubt he has laid our nation under an obligation not easily payable, by the book named above, which, it is claimed, "contains the whole science and art of preparing human food." Of course we dare not express an opinion as to the value of Professor Blot's Recipes. It seems to us, however, that the probabilities are quite in favor of this being the best cook-book ever yet written in the English language. The volume is neatly got up, with good paper and clear print. Professor Blot's exalted conception of his art appears from his preface—where he says, perhaps justly enough: "Good and well prepared food beautifies the physique the same as a good and well directed education beautifies the mind." (Published by Appleton & Co., and sold by Davis, Clarke & Co.)

"Cometh up as a Flower."—This is the title of a story, which is also designated as "An Auto. biography." We do not know whether the poetical title is intended to allude to the growth and development of the heorine into what she became, or to indicate the evolution of the story in the mind of the narrator. Perhaps the allegorical title may have been selected with the purpose of symbolizing both these processes; such power lies in figurative language; and if that was the aim of the authoress, we have no right to object to so comprehensive an application of the phrase. With the change of a single word, we think the legend would become excellently expressive both of the character of the heorine as described by herself, and of the story which is her autobiography. The change we suggest is the substitution of *weed* for flower. (Published by Appleton & Co., and sold by Davis, Clarke & Co.)

Sound: By John Tyndall, L. L. D., F. R. S.—Since the death of Farraday (who was said to be Sir Humphrey Davy's greatest discovery), Prof. Tyndall stands probably at the head of the physicists of Great Britain. As a popular expounder of the discoveries of science in their department, he is not only first, but with a long interval between him and any body else. Those who have read his lectures on "Heat considered as a mode of motion," need not be told of the mastery of his subject, of the clearness of the glowing animation and practical aptitude and fascination with which he is able to set forth facts and principles which, in other and less skilful hands, appear difficult and uninteresting. By the publication of that course of Lectures, our countryman, Thompson—who foolishly let himself be turned into Count Rumford—was at once drawn forth from the obscurity, or oblivion, we may say, of half a century, and became known to all Christendom, as having been one of the greatest men of science—certainly next to Franklin, the greatest this country has produced, if he was second to him. Those who take up this work on Sound—which, like the volume on Heat—consists of Lectures delivered at the Royal Institution, will soon discover that Prof. Tyndall has lost neither his powers nor his enthusiasm by the lapse of time. The general reader, for the most part, knows what science is, only by means of the meagre outlines prepared as school-books—too often by dull or ill educated compilers, whose chief end in the manufacture is to put money in their purse. For years past very few books of this class have been published which exhibited their subject in the actual state to which it had attained. To do so the book-maker would have had to consult scores of volumes of scientific transactions, not only in his own, but in the languages of continental Europe. The consequence is that many of our elementary scientific books—particularly our natural philosophies as we incorrectly call them—are little more than jejune statements of detached facts, superseded generalizations and exploded theories. How very much many readers who had derived their knowledge from these sources must have been mystified by the man in "Locksley Hall," who "nourished his youth sublime with the dreams of science." In this work of Dr. Tyndall, on Sound, we have in store stated in the most ashuated and luminous style perhaps nearly all the most interesting knowledge of Acoustics at present possessed by scientific men and capable of expression without the aid of mathematics. The latest investigations of Helmholtz on tones and of Schaffgotsch on sensitive flames in tubes are reported and explained by the help of diagrams which indeed are freely used throughout the volume. We are told that Tyndall's own inquiries on his subject neglected any more than were his researches on heat disregarded in his work on that subject, so that the indications of method from time to time given are an additional element of interest as well as a means of training in the logic of science. We could fill a column with a mere enumeration of topics here treated, which will be quite novel to readers who are acquainted only with the common text books in which, indeed, sound is discussed as only a branch of a larger subject. The physician will be gratified to learn that the philosophy of the stethoscope was anticipated and announced by Dr. Robert Hooke before the end of the seventeenth century. The reader of Tennyson who has puzzled over the line in Maud "Listening—now *the moan of doom is on the distant beach*, dragged down by the wave," will be at once relieved of his difficulty and pleased to find Prof. Tyndall becoming a commentator. We may mention also the incidental ground of entertainment attaching to the volume from the active habits of the author. He is said to be one of the most muscular Christians in Europe, and one of the most expert and daring as he is surely one of the most distinguished Alpine climbers. He, some years ago, published a book on "The Glaciers of the Alps," and in these lectures on sound, as in those on heat, he frequently alludes to his elevated experiences. In this time of agitation and discussion about educational matters, after reading such a book as this or like one on heat, it is impossible not to call to mind the class of educators, numerous in England and not unrepresented in this country, who are in favor of retaining for boys the old method of grammatical training to the exclusion of scientific culture. "I had rather"—an English clergyman once said to us—"that my son before the age of twenty should be master of the language and the thought of Virgil and of the ethics of Aristotle than of all modern science." Mistaken narrowness! Lives there a *master* of the language of Virgil? By all means let Virgil be studied in his language and his poetry; to disdain or disparage the study is the infallible mark of an ignorant or a contracted mind. But why keep boys until they become juniors at college from gaining a glimpse even of the fair and wonderful fields of knowledge opened to this generation by the interpreters of nature? We confidently believe that, under a proper system of instruction, a majority of the youth who took most delight and made most rapid progress in the knowledge of physics and science generally, would also most love and best understand Virgil's verse. Every young mind under benign influences at home, loves at times to see into the physical objects about him. As Tyndall says in his "Discourse on the Study of Physics"—"In the presence of the natural phenomena surrounding us we thirst for knowledge as the Arab pants for water when he smells the Nile." Open to boys the means of knowing nature and they would learn it, and this knowledge carried to the study of the pastoral and Georgic poetry of Virgil, would impart a charm even to gerund-grinding. Perhaps we may be regarded as beating the air, or trying to slay the slain; but in these days of rapid inter-communication and general reading, it is impossible to limit or even determine the momentum of an opinion. And while in this region, certainly we cannot be said to over-value classical study, or to under-value science, at least in as far as it is a key to the world's pantry, yet there is a most unworthy and discreditable want of intelligent interest in the whole matter of education by whatever means, and this slight reference to the subject may therefore be justified. (Published by Appleton & Co., and sold by Davis, Clarke & Co.)

Prayers from Plymouth Pulpit.—The thoughts which an examination of these prayers will excite in different persons will be very different, and will depend, partly, upon the peculiar constitution of each, and partly, upon the views or prejudices in which they have been brought up. Communion with Heaven by prayer is a great mystery in theology, and the variant views held on the subject by men of various races, countries and religions, form a great mystery in anthropology. Dr. Johnson one day in 1763, said: "My poor friend Christopher Smart (who was crazy) showed the disturbance of his mind by calling on his knees and saying his prayers in the street or in any other unusual place. Now, although rationally speaking it is greater madness not to pray at all than to pray as Smart did, I am afraid there are so *many who do not pray*, that their understanding is not called in question." Then again there are people in the world—the Thibetans for instance—who have praying machines, and though they may be sleeping or smoking or consciously sinning, they believe themselves to be propitiating Heaven as their wheel revolves. The Rev. Dr. B. was admitted by the many of all denominations who knew him, to be an exceedingly good man. All those who enjoyed his intimate acquaintance, agreed in thinking and saying that he was very devout. At college he was noted, not only for bodily austerities and for sanctity of deportment, but for many labors of mercy and beneficence among the poor and forgotten. He became a Fellow of his college after graduating as "a double-first"—the highest honors that can be taken in the English University, which Mr. Arthur Pendennis so frequently refers to—Oxbridge. Some years ago he was President of B. college in one of the British Asiatic possessions—a position of dignity not very inferior to that of a colonial bishop. Well, this admirable scholar and devout man, when on occasion requested by a *dissenting* friend (they were about to spend the night in the same room) to lead in prayer, as the phrase is, before going to bed, in an awe-struck tone declined doing so, on the ground that "he did not dare to approach Jehovah's Throne with unprecedented words; if his friend, however, were willing, he had no objection to repeat a collect," which he did with a fervid emphasis that startled and thrilled his companion. Very different must have been the feeling of some greater and quite as holy men. We have good authority, which can be given if required, for stating that Luther, Melancthon and Bugenhagen, when one day assembled at the table of their common friend, Camerarius, engaged in an amicable contest with one another, which of them could offhand, produce the shortest table-prayer (Tischgebet) or "grace before meat" as it is sometimes called. We must give their essays, though we may not venture to translate the rhyming ones. Their purport will be readily guessed. Luther's was in Latin,—*Dominus Jesus sit potus et cibus.*" Bugenhagen's was in low German—"*Dit wol dat, trocken und what gesopen sind'Gott.*" Melancthon's was *Benedictus benedicat* (may the blessed bless) which was at once admitted to be the shortest and the best. This short petition has spread as widely as the Reformation, has been pronounced at thousands of Professors' and Pastors' tables in Germany, Switzerland, Sweden, and Denmark, and is still used in some of the great grammar-schools of England and in some of the Oxford and Cambridge colleges. We may seem to have wandered from Mr. Beecher's prayers. These prayers will hardly seem admirable to those whose devotional taste, if we may so call the combination, has been formed by the habitual use of those magnificent forms which have come down the centuries laden with the faith, the sighs, the hopes and the exultation of many generations of saints and confessors—in which the words are few, and chosen with an austere discrimination that felt the impotence of language as a medium of communion between the soul and the Omniscient. Nor will they seem exactly what prayers ought to be to those who are accustomed to the studied pulpit ministrations of the many pastors who *habitually* preach the venerable theology of the Reformation in its integrity, and who *habitually* pray in its spirit. And yet those of us who have had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Beecher discourse, can easily understand how these prayers, when uttered with his emphasis and intonation, might melt and ravish the hearts of the listeners. They may, perhaps, be better appreciated if considered not precisely as prayers, but as meditations. We doubt not the book will fall into the hands of many to whom it will be welcome and useful—especially among the class—now rather numerous—to whom it is a necessity that their devotional exercises whether public or private, should some times at least revolve mainly within the sphere of common sense. (Published by Scribner & Co., and sold by Davis, Clarke & Co.)

THE Convention of Express Companies which has been in session in New York for several days, and the holding of which gave rise to the rumor of a consolidation of the Merchants' Union and the several old express companies, has made mutual and amicable arrangements for the interchange of freight and packages, as common carriers. This puts an end to the express war which has been raging ever since the Merchants' Union commenced business, and places that institution in the front rank of express companies in this country. Economy and good management, with a persistent desire on the part of the stockholders to "back" the new concern, have brought about this result, which cannot but prove a great benefit to the public and stockholders throughout the United States.

BOARDS for oil at Canon City has not been a pecuniary success, yet has proved that the oil is there. Says a correspondent of the Denver *Tribune*: "Some thousands of gallons have been taken out of the different wells, but at a ruinous expense, because not conducted by parties fully familiar with the business. Eight or ten shafts have been sunk for oil, varying from 40 to 275 feet in depth. In some of them, while boring, they met with such an opposition from the gas forcing itself up the shafts, as to throw the machinery entirely out of the well. If skillful parties would take hold, they would be made profitable, not only to the parties themselves, but to the people at large. I am informed the Boston Oil Company design resuming business here in the spring.

IT is understood that as soon as Mr. Seward heard of the new Polar continent, he dispatched a messenger to hunt up the owner, with the view of purchasing it, the price to be regulated by the number of earthquakes it can boast of. In the absence of them, a good supply of volcanoes would be accepted.

THE hardware and iron dealers in New York have appointed a strong delegation to the National Convention of the Manufacturers at Cleveland on the 18th, and the paper dealers will also be represented. The Convention gives promise of being a numerously attended one.

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Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

IRRITATION OF THE LUNGS, A PERMANENT THROAT DISEASE, OR CONSUMPTION,

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From the St. James Magazine.

THE AUTUMN IN THE HEART.

The corn bows its head to the sickle,
The nightingale's murmur is hushed,
Rain tears from the arbutus trickle,
Beech fruits in the forest are crushed.
We have fought but the battle is ending;
We are wounded and sick from the fight;
Nine shadows around us descending
Breathe kisses of night.

We have journeyed, and heeding our danger,
Cried in wild supplication for aid;
We have loved till our eyes lost their anger,
And hearts become merciful with love.
Red roses are dying which breathed near,
We are stamped with the tread of fear;
Dead love in compassion beguiles us
To rest of tears.

Ah, me! but the summer was pleasant!
Shall we die and lie dreaming again?
Would we yield the dull days of the present
For an hour of the past and its pain?
Do we hunger for kisses that stung us
So long for the lips that gave them?
Must they s oop for the gauntlet they've flung us?
Weep! Creep to their side?

We cringe to these sowers of sorrow!
We cry for a blighted harvest;
We dream for a night, on the morrow
We garner the tears of distress.
We b w to our grief and privation,
We pay for the pleasure with pain;
Our work is to build the foundation
They love to destroy.

Oh, women with hearts brimming over
With a passion we may not feel,
The world is too weak to discover
The mystical love you conceal.
Our sor ow, not ours the reproving;
Your triumph, and only that be,
Our tears are made bitter from loving.
Why, you are so sweet!

PERSONAL.

—A Cleveland paper says: Ralph Waldo Emerson's lecture on eloquence reminded us of the way it is said vessels are built on the St. Lawrence—by the mile, and then cut off to suit orders. Mr. Emerson turns over about six sheets where he reads one, and it is of no consequence where his turning over stops: one place to splice on, or to leave off, is just as good as another. His lecture, called "No Eloquence," or by any other name, would pass as well, while, no doubt, from that cord of manuscript before him, he could extract any required number of lectures, on any required subjects, just as a magician can draw all sorts of liquors, on demand, from the same bottle. Lectures now-a-days are like ready made doors and windows made by machinery, and adapted to any kind of frame; if they rattle in the frame it is not to be wondered at.

—The Boston *Advertiser*, in its notice of Mr. Dickens's third reading, says: "There is a method about everything in the remotest degree connected with the readings of Mr. Dickens, which must be quite surprising to those who have imaged that a great genius must necessarily be erratic. We have already spoken of the precise way in which the curious reading table is arranged with its *carafe* of water and glass on a low shelf at the right, and its little desk raised at the left. Now this is what happens every night. At precisely three minutes to eight o'clock, an assistant comes briskly upon the stage and turns up the gas, and then briskly retires. At precisely one minute to eight, the handsome, good-humored face of Mr. Dolby, the agent, appears at the door of the ante-room. Mr. Dolby takes a certain number of steps forward—agreed upon beforehand, we suppose—and surveys the arrangements with a critical eye. Then he withdraws. At one minute and a half past eight the great author appears, attired with wonderful neatness, and with an inevitable nosegay stuck smartly in his buttonhole. He trips—no, his gait is rather more dignified than that—he advances upon the stage quite rapidly, makes his obeisance, spreads his book upon the little desk, which it exactly covers, and the reading begins. It must be gratifying to Mr. Dickens that he looks down upon almost exactly the same interested faces every night, in almost exactly the same places. We can very easily understand why he is so anxious to have every one quietly seated ten minutes before he begins."

—They say that Fernando Wood was sold out by his friends in the late election in New York, after he had bled as much as he would stand. Some put the figure at $50,000. Even his ticket venders peddled Hoffman tickets from Wood boohas.

—Theodore Parker left a thousand sermons and lectures unpublished. Among them a series of lectures entitled, "Great Americans." They are to be edited and a selection from them printed.

—Says a Boston paper: "Mr. Dickens's pen has been busy from the moment of his arrival in this city. He has at least three papers on which he is hard at work. One is to see daylight first in the *Atlantic Monthly*, and the others at home. He has been sought almost incessantly. Cards by the bushel, in the aggregate, have been sent him; and notes soliciting his autograph have fallen or rather flown to him, as it were, in showers. Of course these impertinences have gone unanswered; in fact, have not even reached him at all. His assistants are doomed to the task of seeing the purpose of the billets, and are authorized to dispose of them in the waste basket."

—Old Guizot is a very hearty eater, drinks a bottle of claret for dinner, and walks every afternoon five or six miles. Old Auber, the composer, on the contrary, is exceedingly temperate, and drinks nothing but water, but he rides a good deal on horseback. Both Guizot and Auber work at least eight hours a day, notwithstanding their eighty odd years.

—The Boston *Advertiser* names General Sherman to be the historian of our late war. That journal admires, as we do, "his case of style, his grouping of subjects, his aptness of epithet, and power of terse, nervous narration," and thinks that he might, if he chose, "give to the world a book of living, breathing history, such as posterity would enjoy as keenly, and prize as highly, as would the readers of the present age." The New York *Post* chimes in with the suggestion, and adds: "We know that since the close of the war Sherman has been preparing for his own use and that of the Government complete maps of his campaigns, all of which are essential to the writing of an accurate history. Whether he will make literary use of them we do not know."

THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

A Grand and Marvellous Spectacle--A Constant Stream of Fire Thirty Feet in Width.

(Naples (Nov. 20) Correspondence London Times.)

As yet I have done scarcely more than note the fact of the eruption of Vesuvius, but so much has it increased since Wednesday last, and so marvellously beautiful is the spectacle, that it merits a more detailed report. Unlike those terrific displays which we have had at times, and which cease with one great effort, this is a lava eruption increasing ever in force and beauty, and promising a duration of some weeks, if not months. If so—and it is the opinion of those most experienced in these matters—all the world may see it as soon as the groundless fears as to the state of Naples have vanished. For the first one or two nights the mountain was modest enough in its demonstrations—tongues of fire shot up to announce its internal agitation, and a thin stream of lava trickled down behind in the direction of Ottajano, which lies on the southeast side of Vesuvius. Some friends who went up there early gave a vague idea of the scene, and spoke of eight or ten new craters, being no more than so many fissures opened by the explosive force of the mountain, and which change in number and character from day to day. For the last two or three nights, however, the scene has been as grand as can well be conceived; but before giving details, let me describe the actual state and appearance of the mountain. Since December, 1861, it has been almost quiescent, with the exception of one or two sulky and uncertain puffs, and over the clear blue atmosphere has ceased to be marked with the spiral columns of smoke. On the very summit has gaped the huge crater, measuring nearly seven hundred feet in circumference, around which even children might have played, being careful only to avoid certain sulphurous exhalations which were emitted at intervals. During the last two years a small cone has been formed by the matter gradually ejected from the sulphurous hole; we could scarcely see its head above the walls of the large crater, but within the last week, like some presumptuous stripling, it has shot up above its venerable parent, and this it is which has been fuming and sputtering and storming, with all the arrogance of youth, since last Wednesday. It has sent forth an immense quantity of lava, converting the surrounding crater into a lake of fire. At first the high circling walls kept it within bounds, but gradually it has risen and risen until it is now flowing down in several directions where the abrupt and irregular wall admits of a passage. The result has shown that it is lower in the direction of Ottajano, on the southeast, and those who do not care to make the ascent may have a glorious view of it from Sorrento. Still there is nothing like mounting to the top, so let us be off; yet, better still, suppose it to have been done, and that last night, Giovanni Cozzolino was our guide, who, by virtue of having accompanied Humboldt and many of the scientific and literary men of the age, expects his own name to be enrolled in literary annals. He is, however, a very safe and intelligent guide. There was no incident to mark until we got to the foot of the main cone, when we heard the thunder of the mountain and felt the shocks as of an earthquake at every effort made to disgorge the liquid fire. Ascending by the usual road, we were compelled, on approaching the summit, to skirt a little round to the south-east for two reasons—first, to get on the blind side of the wind, which might have brought down upon us an inconvenient shower of stones; and, secondly, to obtain a better view of the main stream, which was fed, not only by the great crater, but by another orifice opened outside, about 50 feet in diameter. From this spot the stream of living fire, full 30 to 40 feet in width, poured down to the bottom of the mountain rapidly where it met with no obstacles, and where it did struggling energetically until it carried everything before it. To the edge of the crater it was impossible to approach, the heat was scorching; and what would have been the consequences had the lava boiled over and come down upon us? It was difficult, therefore, to form any fair estimate of its size, but one might have supposed that it was not more than seventy feet in diameter. It was not a moment for figures, however, when Nature was exhibiting her power in one of its grandest forms. There was a roar and a shock, and then shot forth flames and stones full 1,000 feet in height at intervals of from one to five seconds, according to the whim of one of the party, those tremendous concussions were repeated, and then came the descending shower, composed of stones of various sizes, some certainly half a ton in weight, hedging by the light. We could mark their course by the eye as long as they retained their red heat, but on approaching the earth they blackened, and then like one could tell what was spotting and pitting the earth around. By the same person who had already acted as calculator it was declared that the descent occupied ten seconds—much in excess, I should imagine, of the actual time. Precision, of course, was impossible in the excitement of such a scene, and if we say that 1,000 feet was the height attained we shall not be wide of the mark. It was a nervous proximity to danger on which to stand, so the whole party soon decamped, and got back to Naples shortly after midnight, awe-struck by a scene which never can be forgotten. Yet without the fatigues of an ascent, any one can from the city enjoy a spectacle of marvellous beauty, only diminished in proportions as compared with that which I have just described. There is no sound, but there are those everlasting flames, each the center of which is sometimes drawn a swathe of dark clouds, giving to their summits the appearance of greater height; and the sky is glowing with a deep red color, and mid-sky stone, reduced by distance, are falling like myriads of stars on the summit of the mountains, the foot of which is wrapped in darkness. What a gorgeous scene, and how much more gorgeous it promises to be.

Why the Roman Insurrection Failed.

The correspondent of a Paris journal, writing from Rome, in explanation of the reason why the Roman insurrection failed, says: "When the National Committee ceded its powers to the Roman Junta, the latter, desirous of uniting the greatest possible number of adherents, in order to strike a grand blow and overturn the Government, was not prudent in its choice, and received without suspicion some police agents. These followed their trade in betraying it. Thus is explained the seizure made, two days before the time of action, of two boats loaded with muskets arriving by the Tiber, as well as another of arms and munitions in the Via delle Copelle; thus the authorities were enabled to organize an ambush to kill, arrest, or put to flight the insurgents around a depot of arms on the road to St. Paul, outside the walls; and, finally, thus they could make a descent on a house in the Transtevere, to which they laid siege, and followed it up by a veritable carnage."

An Indian's Theology.

Mr. Spotted Tail, the eminent Chief of the Brule Sioux, recently enunciated his views of the Spirit Land to a party of whites at North Platte, Nebraska. After death he had an idea that the spirit always moved about. He had frequently heard the voices, in the stillness of the forest, from friends that had departed. The Sioux formerly buried their dead on scaffolds and the limbs of trees. They do so now on the Plains, along the streams where there are trees, and upon scalfolds where there are hills. The reason for this is because the spirit is more free to range about than when buried in the ground. He once went to war with the Pawnees. He heard a voice calling to him from the top of a high hill. He went up to the top of the hill and the voice continued calling to him from the timber. He looked about and found no one there. It was a spirit. The voice told him what to do. He believed it and followed the advice. He went into the fight and came out victorious.

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PITTSBURGH TIME.

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Mail Express	2.15 a m	3.55 p m
Fast Line	9.40 a m	7.05 p m
Fast Express	2.30 p m	10.55 a m
Mixed Way	6.10 a m	6.30 p m
M'Donald's Ac'n No. 1	11.10 a m	2.30 p m
Steubenville Accom'n	3.55 p m	10.30 a m
M'Donald's Ac'n No. 2	5.20 p m	8.20 a m

SPECIAL NOTICE—Sunday Express leaves at 3.50 p. m., arrives in Cincinnati at 6.30 a. m. next morning.
Church Train leaves Pittsburgh at 12.55 p. m.
The 9.40 a. m. Train leaves daily. Sundays and Mondays excepted, arriving in Cincinnati at 9.30 p. m. same evening, 8 hours in advance of all other routes.
No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and but ONE change to St. Louis, Cairo, and the principal points West and South-west.
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M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH, Ticket Agent,
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From November 25th, 1867, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, North Side, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

Leave.		Arrive
Chicago Exp.	3.13 a m	Chicago Ex.	9.43 a m
Cleveland Ex.	4.13 a m	Cleveland Ex.	10.43 a m
Erie & Ygn Ex	6.13 a m	Chicago Ex.	10.58 a m
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	8.25 a m	Wheeling Ex.	11.09 a m
Chicago Mail	6.58 a m	Chicago Ex.	3.53 p m
Chicago Ex.	9.43 a m	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	6.03 p m
Pitts. & Cl'd Ex		Erie & Ygn. Ex	6.13 p m
via Youngst'n	9.33 a m	Chicago Ex.	7.10 p m
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	9.13 p m	Cl. & Whg Ex.	7.08 p m
Erie & Yg'n Ex	9.33 p m	Pitts. & Cl'd Ex	7.20 p m
Whg. & Erie Ex	4.33 p m	via Young's'n	9.28 p m

Depart from Allegheny. Arrive in Allegheny
N. Br'n Acc.... 8.55 a m | N. Br'n Acc.... 7.03 a m
Leetsdale Acc. 10.13 a m | N. Br'n Acc.... 8.28 a m
Leetsdale Acc. 11.53 a m | Wellsville Ac... 9.58 a m
Rochester Ac.. 1.33 p m | N. Castle Acc. 10.13 a m
Wellsville Acc. 2.13 p m | Leetsdale Acc. 11.33 a m
Leetsdale Acc. 5.05 p m | Leetsdale Acc. 1.18 p m
N. Br'n Acc.... 5.35 p m | N. Br'n Acc.... 9.43 p m
N. Br'n Acc.... 6.48 p m | Leetsdale Acc. 4.43 p m
Leetsdale Acc. 10.13 p m | Leetsdale Acc. 7.48 p m
☞ 9.28 P. M. Chicago Express leaves daily.
☞ 10.58 A. M., Chicago Express arrives daily
F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.—On and after OCTOBER 6, 1867, trains arrive and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.
Mail Train	1.30 a m	Day Express	8.00 a m
Fast Line	1.50 a m	Wall's No. 1	6.30 a m
Wall's No. 1	6.30 a m	Mail Train	8.40 a m
Brinton No. 2	7.50 a m	Wall's No. 3	9.50 a m
Wall's No. 3	9.50 a m	Cincinnati Ex.	11.30 a m
Cincinnati Exp	9.10 a m	Wall's No. 5	11.30 a m
Johnstown ac.	10.18 a m	Johnstown ac.	4.50 p m
Phila. Express	1.50 p m	Wall's No. 7	2.30 p m
Wall's No. 2	4.00 p m	Wall's No. 2	4.00 p m
Wall's No. 4	4.50 p m	Wall's No. 4	4.50 p m
Wall's No. 6	6.50 p m	Wall's No. 6	6.50 p m
Wall's No. 8	7.00 p m	Fast Line	7.30 p m
Altoona Ac. and		Wall's No. 7	10.50 p m
Express train	10.30 p m		

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 8.00 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10.00 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12.50 p. m. arrive at Wall's Station at 2.50 p. m.
Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.
Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant Train arrive daily. Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.
For further information, apply to
W. H. RECKWITH, Agent.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk on Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
Gen'l. Supt., Altoona, Pa

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after November 1st, 1867, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny city, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Sharpsburg No 1	6.05 a m	Mail	6.30 a m
Freeport No 1	8.15 a m	Sharpsburg No 2	8.05 a m
Express	10.10 a m	Sharpsburg No 1	11.40 a m
Sharpsburg No 2	1.25 p m	Express	2.00 p m
Freeport No 2	4.15 p m	Harmersville	3.55 p m
Mail	6.05 p m	Freeport No 2	6.00 p m
Harmersville	7.10 p m	Sharpsburg No 3	7.30 p m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.
The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7.30 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 8.00 a. m. Returning leaves Allegheny City at 1.20 p. m., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 1.45 p. m.
Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's Island, Pittsburgh and Etna, and Sharpsburg, good on the trains stopping at Stations specified on tickets.
The Trains leaving Allegheny City at 6.30 a. m. make direct connection at Freeport with Walker's Line of Stages for Butler and Mechanicsburg. Through Tick

The Daily Commercial

Bullion at the Mint.

The Director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia reports the amount of bullion received from the mines this year as very nearly equal to that received in former years, notwithstanding the war and the Indian war. This is very encouraging, and he anticipates a large increase when railroad facilities shall be extended to the mining regions. He recommends the immediate repeal of the tax upon bullion and the coinage charge, or at least their reduction, as an aid to the mining interest. He also speaks of the danger of a surplus of small coin, and urges the necessity of a fund, created out of the profits of coinage, for the purpose of redemption. These profits are now ample for the purpose, and the small coinage is continually increasing. The maintenance of coin in good condition is also urged, by means of exchange at the mint. To avoid counterfeiting, he proposes to make the gold pieces thinner, and also double-concave. Mr. Linderman also makes several suggestions on the subject of the proposed international coinage, and upon the devices upon coins. The amount of bullion received on deposit at the Mint and its various branches during the last fiscal year is $54,537,148 39, an excess over the amount received during the last preceding year of $9,625,302 15. The total amount of coinage for the same period is $45,218,113. Nearly two millions of this was nickel-copper and bronze coinage. The net profits arising from the mint coinage during the fiscal year is put down at $1,175,000.

State Tax on National Banks.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:—It is understood that all, or nearly all, the National Banks in this State have agreed to pay for their stockholders the three mills tax levied by the State upon the appraised value of their several stocks. We learn that the banks in this city wished to make an arrangement with the Auditor General and State Treasurer, by which they could pay this tax *here* for *all* their stockholders resident in this State. It seems, however, that this arrangement could not be effected for the present year, but will be hereafter. Under these circumstances, it will be necessary for the stockholders of the banks in this city, residing out of the county of Philadelphia, to pay the three mills tax now due to the Tax Collector of the county in which they reside; and we are informed that the banks in this city have advertised to pay this tax will refund to their stockholders, who shall so pay, the amount of the three mills tax, upon their presenting the Tax Collector's receipt that it has been paid by them.

POISONOUS FISHES.—Many species of fish are poisonous at certain seasons; the Conger is said to occasion dysentery if eaten at the time of depositing its eggs, and the eggs of pike and barbel are efficient purgatives. The "yellow bill sprat" of the Antilles, in some instances, has caused death, with frightful convulsions, in the space of half an hour; another (*Muræna venenosa*) is almost equally formidable. A Tetradon found at the Cape is very dangerous, and others of the same family are poisonous; and at Anchorage found in the Indian seas (*Bergeretia balænæ*) will prove fatal when eaten, if the precaution has not been taken of removing the heads and intestines before cooking.

CITY MATTERS.

SALE OF A BREWERY.—On Saturday last, Captain Harry B. Smithson, of the firm of Smithson, Palmer & Co., Auctioneers, exposed to public sale the Willow Grove Brewery, located in Duquesne Borough, and owned by Messrs. Darragh & Co. The Brewery was purchased by Mr. John Fisher, of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

THE ALLEGHENY STABBING AFFRAY.—Wm. Linton, charged with felonious assault and battery, in the stabbing and seriously wounding of John Patterson, in Allegheny, early on Sunday morning, had a hearing before Mayor Morrison, yesterday, and was held in the sum of one thousand dollars bail for his appearance at court for trial. He procured the necessary security and was released.

A NEW DESK.—An elegant new desk has been provided for the accommodation of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions, and the County Commissioners certainly deserve credit for supplying the necessity. The desk which the clerks have been compelled to use for several years past was a small concern, not in any manner suited to the purposes for which it was used. The new desk is made to suit the railing which runs around the clerks' department, and is large enough to properly accommodate the clerical force required in the court room.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT IN BROWNSTOWN.—On Monday night about ten o'clock, three men, named Gallagher, Kays and Sullivan, while partially intoxicated, attacked a young man on the public street in Brownstown, and beat and abused him in a most outrageous manner. He received eight or nine severe cuts on the head, and was also severely bruised by being kicked in the face. The young man is now lying at his home in Brownstown, and it is feared that he cannot recover from his injuries. His assailants have not yet been arrested.

THE NORTH CHURCH FAIR.—The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of the Fair, to be held in Excelsior Hall, Allegheny, commencing Thursday evening of this week, for the benefit of the North Church, Allegheny. There will be many fancy and useful articles, well made, for sale at reasonable prices. It is the intention to give as far as possible an equivalent for all money received. Our friends may therefore visit this Fair with the assurance that they will not be urged to vote on a great many different articles. The Fair held by the same persons last year was a complete success, and we hope the one this week will be liberally patronized.

Temperance Convention.

The Quarterly meeting of the District Union Temperance Society, composed of the counties of Lawrence, Beaver, Mercer, and Butler, will be held at Wampum, in Lawrence county, on Wednesday, December 18th, commencing at 10 A M. All delegates from the four above named counties, sent from Churches, Sabbath schools, Temperance Societies and Lodges, will be received, and entitled to a voice in the convention, on payment of an initiation fee of one dollar each. One object, among others, will be to take initiatory steps towards a prohibitory Liquor law for the District. The President of the District Union is R. Audley Browne, D. D., President of Westminster College, in Lawrence county; the Secretary, Dr. Harvey Scrosser, of New Castle, and Treasurer, Mr. R. Craven, of Mercer county.

Court Proceedings.

QUARTER SESSIONS—JUDGE STOWELL.

In the case of Edward McCullough, who was reported yesterday as on trial on a charge of larceny, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty and the prisoner was discharged.

John Payne was indicted for assault and battery. The jury found a verdict of guilty, and the defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar and the costs of prosecution.

Hiram Daily was indicted for the larceny of a horse and buggy, belonging to James R. Newton, a resident of Sharon, Mercer county. The prosecutor testified that he had hired the horse and buggy for the purpose of going a short distance, but that he never returned them. The defendant was arrested in Allegheny, about October 1st, where he had sold the establishment for $85. The jury found a verdict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

Officer Wallbank, employed at the Connellsville Railroad depot, on Grant street, was indicted for committing an assault and battery upon Wm. Carr. The prosecutor had some dispute at the depot about exhibiting his ticket before entering the depot yard, as required by the regulations of the company. Officer Wallbank attempted to arrest him, and resistance being offered, the assault was committed. Wallbank also prosecuted Carr, and both cases were tried at one time.

In the case of Wallbank the jury found a verdict of guilty, and in the case of Carr not guilty, the prosecutor Wallbank to pay the costs.

Justice Andrew Arent of Reserve township was tried on a charge of assault and battery on oath of Albert Knoer. The prosecutor alleges that he visited the office of the defendant, on the 19th of October, to obtain a mule which had been improperly seized under the authority of the Justice, and upon insisting on his rights was kicked out of the office by the Justice. The case will be submitted to the jury this morning.

Court adjourned to meet at ten o'clock to-day.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE MELLON.

In the case of William Robinson, Jr., vs. Joseph Myers, previously reported, the jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff.

The account of Wm. Ballentine, trustee of the estate of Thomas Perkins deceased, was filed and confirmed.

Isabella Phillips vs. Jane McGibbony, action of ejectment. Verdict for plaintiff. Notice of trial filed.

COMMON PLEAS TRIAL LIST.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

1—Barnes & Co. vs. Tilton.
2—Hartley vs. Haus.
3—Schoenaker vs. Hoey.
4—English vs. owners of "Jacob Painter."
5—Way vs. Pittsburgh and Minersville Railway Company.
6—Haywett vs. Henderson & Anderson.
7—Cooley vs. Fox.
8—Robson vs. Meighan.
9—Johnson & Warren vs. McClaren.
10—Pierce vs. Birmingham and Pittsburgh Passenger Railway Company.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE HAMPTON.

In the case of the trustees of Springdale M. E. Church vs. John Hunter *et al.*, previously reported, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of defendants.

James S. Graham, trustee of Allegheny Savings Bank vs. Robert Scott, garnishee of N. U. Wallace. An execution attachment against defendant for money due the bank. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for $161 01.

In Wilhelmoner vs. H. G. Clarey. Rule to show cause why judgment should not be entered in default of a sufficient affidavit of defense. Reasons filed.

Noble, Angell & Co. vs. Oliver B. Jones administration of George B. Jones, deceased. Action in assumpsit. Suit to recover ten thousand dollars on a contract between plaintiffs and defendants. By agreement that Noble, Angell & Co., sold Geo. B. Jones an interest in the oil refinery of Kane & Co., Beaver county. The defendant, it is alleged, did not fulfill the contract. The case had not been concluded at the adjournment of Court.

The following is the trial list for this day:

1—Graham vs. Carlin & Co.
2—Mc. Ionkey vs. Bigley.
3—Dremen vs. Bigley.
4—Dorsey vs. Bigley.
5—Bradley vs. Bigley.
6—Gibson vs. Andrews Oil Co.
7—Owners of steam tug "Mary Darragh" vs. Brown.
8—Forrester & Co., vs. Jennings & White.

MONONGAHELA VALLEY RAILROAD.

Meeting of the Committee on Surveys.—Reports of the Engineer.—Proposed Supplemental Act.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the Committee having in charge the proposed overland route of the Monongahela Valley Railroad, was held on Saturday morning last at the house of Mr. West Fye, in Finleyville, Washington county, fourteen miles from this city. The members of the Committee present were Messrs. Joseph Miller, Solomon Bell, West Fye, Thomas McClelland and James Trunick. The meeting came to order at eleven o'clock, when on motion, Mr. Isaac King and Dr. J. B. Stilley were chosen temporary members of the Committee. In the absence of the chairman, Dr. Oldshue, on motion, Mr. King was called to the chair and Dr. Stilley appointed Secretary.

The map of the survey of the different routes of the proposed road was presented by the Engineer, Dr. Stilley, who explained it to the full satisfaction of the members of the Committee.

Dr. Stilley also presented his report of the distances and surveys of the different routes, which was accepted. The report states about the same facts in regard to the proposed overland route, that have already been published.

On motion, Messrs. Joseph Wilson, A. McCallister, A. M. Work and Joseph Pierce, delegates from the Street's Run Committee, were chosen permanent members of this committee.

On motion, Mr. Trunick, Dr. Stilley and Mr. Work, were appointed a committee on lithographing, with instructions to the committee to have two hundred copies of the map prepared, the size of lithograph left discretionary with committee.

A communication from Dr. L. Oldshue was read in relation to the appointment of a committee to visit Harrisburg for the purpose of procuring additional legislation in regard to the contemplated road.

On motion, Mr. Trunick, Mr. Work and Dr. Stilley were appointed a committee to settle accounts in regard to surveys, drawings and lithographing.

On motion, the committee adjourned to meet at the call of the Committee on Lithography.

MEETING OF CITIZENS.

After the adjournment of the Committee, a meeting of citizens was held at the same place, when a committee of three, consisting of Dr. J. S. Van Voorhis, of Fayette county; Hon. G. V. Lawrence, of Washington county, and Dr. A. P. Stilley, of Allegheny county, was appointed to visit Harrisburg, for the purpose of securing supplemental legislation in regard to the charter. Some business of an unimportant nature was transacted, and the meeting adjourned.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHARTER.

The subjoined supplement to the charter of proposed road will be presented to the next Legislature to be enacted into a law. The *Monongahela Republican*, in referring to it says: This bill has been prepared by a gentleman who has been intimately identified with the project from its beginning, and whose experience in efforts to organize the company has developed fully the necessity for such a change; and who feel confident that with such a change the road will be soon on a fair way to be constructed. Its publication is requested thus early, so that many amendments may be suggested by its friends if any, so that when it goes to the Legislature it may pass into a law speedily.

Following is the document:

A Supplement to An Act to Incorporate the Monongahela Valley Railroad Company, Approved April 11, 1866, Section 1.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted &c., that the said Monongahela Valley Railroad Company are hereby authorized to con truct a Railroad with single or double track, in a practical route in the city of Pittsburgh, by such route as the Board of Directors may determine to adopt at or near Monongahela city, in the county of Washington, and from along either both of the Monongahela River to the West Virginia line, or from any point on the same with a railroad or rail oads, authorized by the State of West Virginia, with power to construct such branches as the Directors may deem necessary, and to connect all or either of them with any railroads now constructed, and that the said company shall have authority to cross any railroad or railroads in grade or otherwise in the construction of branches and extensions.

SEC. 2. That the capital stock of said company may be increased to any amount necessary to construct, equip and put in operation the same with a majority of the stockholders present at a meeting called by the Board of Directors, and the time for said Railroad is hereby extended five years, and that all the rights which by virtue of their original incorporation in with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

MAYOR AND TREASURER ELECT SERENADED.

Speeches of James Black more and Samuel Allinder.

The successful candidates for the offices of Mayor and City Treasurer were serenaded last evening at ten o'clock, and a great deal of enthusiasm was manifested.

The Great Western Band was placed at the head of a large procession, which was formed on Fifth street, and proceeded to the residence of Mr. James Blackmore, the successful candidate, Wylie street, Sixth ward.

Mr. Blackmore was called upon to the music and the calls of the crowd, appeared on the steps and was introduced by Ex-Mayor James B. Lowry, who said the speaker needed no introduction, as from the fact which had been made the crowd was evidently acquainted with him.

Mr. Blackmore said: Gentlemen, I am not prepared to make a speech to you this evening. I have been at work to-day, and can only say that you have my sincere thanks. Very respectfully, I pledge you my word that I will try to meet your expectations and do my duty, and if I make any mistakes they will be mistakes of the head and not of the heart. I return to you my thanks and am sorry I cannot invite you all in.

Three cheers were here given for Mayor Blackmore.

Mr. Lowry stated that on behalf of Mr. Blackmore he would say that Mr. B. would consider it a favor if the crowd would proceed to the residence of Mr. Allinder a square below and serenaded that gentleman.

The crowd then proceeded to the residence of Mr. Allinder, who was called upon, and responding introduced was loudly cheered and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. ALLINDER.

Friends and fellow citizens:—I thank you for the work you have done to-day. You have vindicated yourselves from the slander that has been cast upon you by the clique that has endeavored to usurp your rights and my rights. You have branded them as treason to day which will last them for an age to come. [Cheers.] We will guarantee a better administration than has been given for the past ten years.

The new consolidated city of Pittsburgh will commence its administration under new auspices. It will be disenthralled from that odious clique which has controlled it for many years. The people to-day have spoken out and given their condemnation of the action of the late Pittsburgh Convention as ruled by this clique, that has by chicanery and fraud deprived them of any say in the government of Pittsburgh. [Applause.] In conclusion the speaker said he would not proceed further, as, if he did, he might be induced to make a speech, and he would close by thanking them for the honor they had conferred upon him.

The crowd soon after dispersed with cheers for the successful ticket.

Fire on Fourth Street.

Yesterday afternoon, shortly before four o'clock, a fire broke out in the building occupied as a boarding house by Mrs. Fish, located at No. 68 Fourth street, above the old Commercial Bank, between Wood and Market streets. It appears that two children of Mrs. Fish were playing in front of the grate in the nursery room of the second story, when one of them threw a burning stick on the floor, which communicated to the bed and set fire to it. The children ran out of the room screaming, and by the time Mrs. Fish got to the room the bed was in flames. The fire soon communicated to the articles in the room, and in a short time the whole room was ablaze. An alarm was given from box No. 12, at the Vigilant Engine House, but from some cause the steamers were not in service for nearly fifteen minutes after the alarm was given. The flames succeeded in preventing the spreading of the flames, but the room in which the fire originated and part of the adjoining room was badly damaged. A part of the furniture in the house was badly scorched, and all the rooms were drenched with water and the wall paper completely destroyed. The building was owned by Thompson Holt, Esq. The loss in this amount to about fifteen hundred dollars, on which there is no insurance.

Smithson, Palmer & Co.

This energetic and enterprising firm are doing a "land office business" in earnest, judging from the large number of sales of real estate they have recently made. Yesterday they sold No. 8 Wylie street, subject to a three year lease, lot twenty by fifty-four feet, for $5,600 each, the purchaser being Mr. Nicholas Kunz. They also sold yesterday, No. 25 Hancock street, lot forty-five feet square, and brick dwelling for $7,075, Samuel Bierman being the purchaser. The gentlemen of the firm also attends to the sales of real estate as Captain Harry Smithson, who is an adept in the business.

While the firm are thus largely engaged in the above line of business, they are still more largely employed in selling boots and shoes at their extensive warerooms, Nos. 55 and 57 Fifth streets, as well as dry goods, household furniture, carpets, and a variety of useful and beautiful articles too numerous to mention. Such an enterprising firm deserves to prosper.

Deed for the Pan Handle Railroad.

In the Supreme Court at Philadelphia, on Saturday, in the case of McElrath vs. the Pittsburgh & Steubenville Railroad, a petition was filed for leave to make and execute a deed, etc. After argument the Court made the following order: And now, December 7, 1867, the petition of Wm. McElrath, praying for an order on Thomas McElrath to execute to him a deed for the railroad property, estates and franchises purchased by the said Wm. J. Howard, at the sale held November 6, 1867, by the said Thomas McElrath, under the decree made in this suit on the 29th day of May, 1867, and the answer of the said Thomas McElrath, having been presented, it is decreed that the said Thomas McElrath do forthwith execute and acknowledge a deed, as prayed for, to the said Wm. J. Howard, and that the title of the said Wm. J. Howard to the premises conveyed remain firm and stable forever."

REMOVED TO THE HOSPITAL.—Gottlieb Fisher, confined in the county jail on a charge of larceny, and who is ill with an attack of varioloid, was removed yesterday to the Hospital under order of court issued on Monday.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC FAIR.

The Exhibition to Close To-Day.—The Voting Yesterday.

The attendance at the Homœopathic Fair now being held at City Hall appears to be steadily increasing, and the exhibition has been highly successful. As this is the last day of the Fair, the Hall will undoubtedly be crowded. All the articles at the various booths will to-day be offered at reduced prices, and in the evening, whatever remains will be disposed of at auction.

THE VOTING.

The voting on the different articles will be closed at ten o'clock, and sealed ballots will be received during the day and evening.

In the contest at the Mansfield Booth, on the dressing gown, smoking cap, meerschaum pipe, and a pair of slippers, for the editor receiving the highest number of votes the ballot stood as follows:

C. D. Brigham	152
James P. Barr	147
G. Siebenick	101

There was not much change in the balance of the voting.

In the vote for Mayor, Mr. Riddle was about one hundred fifty votes ahead.

At the Laurel Booth the vote on the dressing gown for the most popular physician was as follows: Dr. Liscomb, 62; Dr. Hoffman, 61; Dr. Bingher, 36.

In the contest for the Afghan, Dr. McClelland received 80 votes, and Dr. Willard 55.

Dr. Bachhoth was ahead on the vote for the recipient in chair.

ARTICLES DRAWN LAST EVENING.

The "Paris Exposition" was disposed of by chance last evening, and drawn by Mr. W. O. Scully.

A beautiful wax cross, drawn by Miss Katie McDevitt.

The much admired doll was drawn by Miss Grace Cosgrave.

Mr. Coleman F. Watt was fortunate enough to draw one dozen shirts at Booth No. 1.

At the Floral Temple Mr. H. P. Roberts drew a beautiful vase.

Mr. O. S. Williams drew a handsome work box, which had not been called for at the close of the Fair.

The stand and cross which has been so much admired since the opening of the Fair was drawn by Mrs. Fred E. Yoe.

The Piano which is to be disposed of this evening, is a fine Instrument and the few remaining chances will no doubt be disposed of. There are twelve hundred chances at one dollar each. The managers state that the Piano will be drawn without fail to-night.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Executive Committee held a meeting yesterday, and among the business transacted passed a vote of thanks to Mrs. Bertram, of Shady Side, for the contribution of a number of valuable cakes, and other articles, which have contributed to the success of the Fair. Dr. Backhoffen also received a vote of thanks for the manner in which he has performed the duties assigned him.

Another Great Sale of Dry Goods at Parker's—Popular Goods at Popular Prices—An Unreserved Sale and Everything Cheap—A Holiday in the Dry Goods World, etc., etc.

One of the most remarkable sales in dry goods, that has ever taken place in Pittsburgh, will commence to-morrow (Thursday) morning, December 12th, at the old established and widely known wholesale and retail house of Messrs. J. W. Barker & Co., No. 59 Market street. There have been several heavy sales made in this line, at greatly reduced prices, in our city, at different times since the close of the late rebellion, but all these will positively be eclipsed by the closing out sale to be inaugurated to-morrow at Barker's. This may sound to some ears like rather strong language, but as we know what the determination of this firm is in the present case, we feel safe to assure our readers in the most positive manner that the sale will be *unreserved* in the widest signification of that word, and that the immense stock of dry goods now in store will be offered to buyers, either wholesale or retail, at prices which will *defy competition*. We have personally visited Messrs. J. W. Barker & Co.'s extensive dry goods house and examined a large proportion of their stock, and we feel bound to say that a more complete assortment of every description of goods has rarely, if ever before, been brought to our notice in this city and it cannot believe it possible for any person to fail in obtaining precisely the fabrics or articles they may want, and that, too, at such prices as will enable purchasers to lay in a desirable supply for the winter. In view of the admirable arrangements that are now prepared for the sale, and the opportunities it affords, we are confident that hereafter no person will be idle, every person will receive prompt and satisfactory attention in each of the several departments, and we will take this occasion to throw out a hint in advance to our readers that as the demand for goods will be undoubtedly unprecedented, an early visit to Barker's would be advisable, as the first choice, and best advantages to be gained by being among the first at the sale. The peculiar condition of the times —the scarcity of money and unsettled state of the markets, &c., &c., will give the sale a rare blessing to thousands, who might otherwise be totally deprived of dry goods which they would sorely need before next spring. This public will generally be aware that for purposes than personal wear—as, for instances, to the matter of table linens, sheetings, blankets, flannels, &c., &c., it is a positive fact that rates to which all the stock has been marked down will unquestionably dispose of it entirely before many days, as *one hundred thousand dollars' worth* of goods are to be sold at the lowest prices ever known in this country.

We give the tariff of a few articles from Barker's circular that we are using our readers what rare bargains they may now obtain if they will improve the opportunity, viz: Bleached Muslins at *six and a quarter cents per yard*; Brown Muslins, *five cents per yard*; Prints (fast colors), *six and a quarter cents per yard*; Crash (all linen), *six and a quarter cents per yard*; Blankets (full size and all wool), *four dollars*; Cloths, Cassimeres and Satinets, *low prices*; Shawls (all wool and long), *one dollar*; Shawls (all wool and square), *one dollar*; French Merinos, (all wool, full width), *fifty cents*; Empress Cloths (all wool, double width and all wool), *sixty cents a full yard*; and everything else *cheaper proportionately*. These are only a few of the many prices, popular and low, and cannot fail to meet with a popular response from the people. We congratulate the community upon the splendid offer made by this old and long existing and representative dry goods house of the West. Such a liberal inducement is characteristic of Messrs. J. W. Barker & Co., who have won a leading position in the estimation of this firm for purchasing goods as unequalled. The senior member is a resident of New York, and an experienced master buyer, and possesses the facilities for purchasing goods in the East, which enables the firm to supply either wholesale or retail customers at the very lowest cash prices.

SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN STOLEN.—Chief of Police Long, on Sunday morning found in the yard of a house on the North Common, Allegheny, a dark blue frock overcoat. The coat is supposed to have been stolen. In one of the pockets was an envelope addressed to "Robinson, McClean & Co., Pittsburgh," containing a financial circular. The coat is at the Allegheny Mayor's Office awaiting identification.

Public Amusements

HISTORI TO-NIGHT.—It is scarcely necessary to remind our readers that the famous tragedienne, Madame Histori, will appear this evening at the Academy of Music, in her great character of "Medea," supported by a very strong cast of the other characters. This will probably be the last opportunity our citizens will have of hearing and seeing this great artiste, as she will leave the United States for Havana in two or three weeks from thence will sail homeward, to sunny Italy. The sale of seats warrants a brilliant and fashionable attendance during her performances at the leading opera house. It is also understood that every part of the auditorium should be filled.

OPERA HOUSE.—The charming young lyric actress, Miss Emilie Melville, continues to delight her audiences by her admirable impersonations. In the "Daughter of the Regiment" last evening, she performed in a most agreeable manner, reflecting fine appearance. This evening she will appear as "Ernestine" in the "Romanabulist," and as "Pocahontas" in John Brougham's famous burlesque of that title. This is an interesting bill, and will doubtless attract a large audience, as it deserves to do.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

DISORDERLY HAWK HOUSE.

Catharine Kelly sworn and information and made an information against Catharine Hamilton, charging her with keeping a disorderly bawdy house on Water street, near Wood, in the First ward, and the premises, entire, part of the house in which the defendant lives, and alleges that the latter keeps a house, where persons resort to drink and sell, in a disorderly manner, disturbing the public peace.

Mrs. Kearney also brought suit against Mrs. Hamilton for assault and battery, alleging that the defendant attacked her yesterday morning in the presence of her boarders and assaulted her with a poker, injuring her quite severely. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the accused.

[Before Justice Hebsel, of East Birmingham.]

ALLEGED LARCENY.

John Hull was arrested yesterday on an information preferred against him by Gottieb Harr, who charged him with the larceny of a pick and shovel. In default of three hundred dollars bail, Hull was committed to jail for trial.

Card.

Dr. E. S. Aborn informs his patients and friends of Pittsburgh and vicinity that he will be absent from December 18th until the 15th of January, 1868, and that thereafter he will only be professionally at his Medical and Surgical Rooms, No. 134 Smithfield street, from the 1st to the 5th, and from the 15th to the 20th of each month.

PITTSBURGH, December 10, 1867. d*

BE SURE and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. m-w-f

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This is Your Opportunity.

The Parabola Spectacles, the best in use, at Steven's, No. 15 St. Clair street.

KNABE'S PIANOS have all the latest improvements. For sale by Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street.

Something for Every House!

Yesterday forenoon we visited the office of J. H. Meissner, Esq., second floor of No. 99 Wood street, and examined a new style of smoke-consuming grate invented by Mr. Meissner. We deem this invention as one of the most important and valuable that has ever been made in fire grates, and we think that an immense demand must inevitably spring up for the new style made under it. This grate is *fed from the bottom* with nut coal, and the gases and smoke are *thoroughly consumed*, and *complete combustion* secured to the coal itself. There is an immense saving in the amount of fuel required, and a warmer and more cheerful fire is invariably obtained. The method of feeding the grate requires less labor than the ordinary way of throwing coal upon the surface, and the *utmost cleanliness is insured*, as not the slightest particle of dirt can possibly fall upon the floor on account of the peculiar style of the grate itself; and besides, *no poking* is ever required—all this sort of thing that may be necessary is accomplished *whenever the fire is fed*. There is some comfort in having a fire in such a grate as this, and as it can be attached to stoves also, it is a *desideratum*. *No ashes can be seen* at any time, and taken all in all it is just what has long been wanted. These grates are now taking up in the Monongahela House, and several private residences. We shall examine the grate, at Mr. Meissner's office.

KNABE'S PIANOS are all constructed after their new improved overstring scale. For sale only by Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street.

PUBLIC SALE OF A LARGE HOUSE AND LOT IN ALLEGHENY.—A. Leggate, Auctioneer, will sell on Friday, 13th inst., the residence of Mr. J. Gallagher, on Ohio Avenue, adjoining the residence of Mr. Robert Lee. The lot is beautiful, and the house is spacious and convenient. See advertisement "Elm Cottage at Auction."

KNABE'S PIANOS have the "Patent Agraffe Treble." For sale only by Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street.

Contemptable Outrage.

The Grand Square "*Schoonacker*" furnished by Barr Knabe & Buettler for the Concert at the Academy of Music on Monday evening, was seriously damaged. Some scoundrel, previous to the Concert, forced the lock and broke the damper, so that the same could not be used during the evening. The miscreant seemed to understand how to effect his object without entirely disabling the instrument and doubtless was not consulted as to the make of pianos to be used on the occasion.

FINE SINGING BIRDS AT AUCTION.—At Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth street, on Friday, December 13th, at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. See advertisement of Smithson, Palmer & Co., Auctioneers.

This is Your Opportunity.

The Parabola Spectacles, the best in use, at Stelven's, No. 15 St. Clair street.

KNABE'S SQUARE GRAND PIANOS have their new patent combination plate and metal agraffe bridge arrangement, (Patent issued August 14th, 1866.) Agraffes throughout the entire plates, same as in full Grand Piano, and three-string scale. Call and examine these superior instruments at Blume's Music store, 43 Fifth street.

SMITHSON, PALMER & Co., sold at auction, on Thursday, the house and lot No. 8 Wylie street, for $5,600. Also the dwelling house and lot No. 25 Hancock street, for $7,075.

GREAT AUCTION SALE of bankrupt stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Furs, &c., on this day, at 10 A. M., and 2 and 7 P. M., at Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, Nos. 55 and 57 Fifth street. No reserve. Call for bargains in Christmas presents. See advertisement of Smithson, Palmer & Co.

Holiday Goods! Holiday Goods!!

At Sperre's Fashionable Cloak and Mantilla Emporium, No. 73 Market street.

The Fur Excitement

Continues in consequence of the unprecedented bargains offered at McCord & Co.'s, No. 151 Wood street. Their rooms will all week be open and examine the elegant stock of Furs at McCord & Co.'s, before purchasing elsewhere. All the new novelties in Hats and Caps. The very best all the time. Rare and elegant stock at McCord & Co.'s, No. 151 Wood street.

Blackmore is Mayor.

And his friends are jubilant, as they have a right to be, and the air is filled with cheers, all screaming with delight over the elegant suits made by Oppenheimer & Co., No. 86 Wood street, the leaders in Fashionable Merchant Tailoring at the lowest rates. Call and examine stock, of every description, all the latest novelties in Ties, Bows, Scarfs, etc. Drop in and examine the stock.

Removal of the Office of Sword's Brick Machine.

The office of the Sword Brick Machine Company has been removed from 509 Liberty to 59 Canal street, near Penn, in the Diamond, opposite the Elevator, by the Union railroad depot. They occupy the second floor of the new building recently erected by Messrs. Watson & McKay.

Selling Off at Cost.

A rare stock of jewelry at Reineman, Meyran & Schile's, No. 29 Fifth street, prior to removing into their new and elegant building, No. 42 Fifth street. tf.

If You have a Suffering Child,

Do not let your prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand between it and the relief that can be absolutely secure to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Millions of mothers can testify that it is a perfect safe and reliable remedy. It relieves the child from pain; and cures dysentery and diarrhœa. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain; cures wind colic, and by giving health to the child, regulates the bowels. Perfectly harmless in all cases. Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Faith Well Founded.

In old times, at the commencement of every season, it was the fashion to take a strong cathartic as a safeguard against a change of temperature. It was a worse than senseless practice. The people of our day understand the matter better. Instead of depleting the system to encounter the change, they adopt a course of invigoration. They use the means which adopt they exhibit a wise discrimination. Instead of resorting to the vitiated stimulants of commerce, or any of the compounds derived from them, they put their faith in the only absolutely pure invigorant procurable in the market—HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Their faith is well founded. Never has any toxic medicine been prepared with such scrupulous attention to purity and strength. It is a vegetable compound of which every ingredient is sound, wholesome, and *nutritional*, in the true sense of the word. Now, we have no pretensions to a knowledge of the faith of the adult population of the United States under more or less, either from diseases of the stomach, derangements of the liver, or affections of the kidneys, but we do know that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are those maladies so general as in this country, and HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is a specific for them all, unless organic in their origin, and, therefore, beyond cure. And let those who do not believe us go to the nearest druggist and inquire of him at present understand one great fact, viz: that an occasional use of this vitalizing tonic will certainly prevent them as that will prevent the earth from freezing when its genial beams descend.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

Coughs and Colds! Coughs and Colds!

SEASONABLE ADVICE.

LET NO ONE neglect a cold or a slight cough. Thousands, doing so, have had one cold added to another, until the mucous membrane, lining the air passages, has become excessively irritated, and even permanently thickened, and when chronic coughs, chronic pneumonia, and consumption successively gallop along. The best time to cure all this is when it begins. If you are so fortunate as to possess a case of DR. RADWAY'S ALL-HEALING HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES, and if you do not, you ought to at once take a Cough Pill, and then two or three pills per day, with care as to renewed exposure, will surely, on all right in a day or two.

If your cough has got further along, then more care and more patience is necessary for a cure, though it lies in the same direction. Our advice is, to get a bottle of the